RS. 166-8
Will buy a
ROYAL WEST-END CYCLE.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.,
52, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1918—19

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

MOTOR CYCLES.
English made from Rs. 1,150 to Rs. 1,750 Quotations free from
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.,
52, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

VOL. VIII, NO. 35 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1921. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamers.	Tons
5th Feb.	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
12th "	PLASSY	7,330
19th "	MALWA	10,46
26th "	NALDERA (b)	15,833
5th Mar.	CALEDONIA (c)	7,825
12th "	DONGOLA	8,572
19th "	CHINA (d)	7,056
26th "	NARKUNDA	16,952
2nd April	KALYAN	8118
9th "	CALEDONIA (e)	7987
16th "	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,572
23rd "	MANTUA	12,330
30th "	SICILIA (f)	6,702

(a) PLASSY.—Through steamer from Far East. Calls Bombay for Mails only.

(b) NALDERA, NARKUNDA and MANTUA.—Through steamers from Australia. Only have limited accommodation available for passengers from Bombay.

(c) CALEDONIA and CHINA.—Terminal voyages at Marseilles, but special railway facilities will be arranged in connection with these ships only.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.—It is notified that there will be No special trains across France for some considerable time to come.

DOGS.—Under no circumstances can Dogs be conveyed by the Company's passenger carrying steamers.

British India Company's sailings to Port Said and Plymouth only.

Date	Steamers	Tons
28th Feb	NEURA IA	9,382
About middle of April	MASHOBRA	8,200

Sailings to Straits and China and Australia.

Date.	Steamers.	Remarks.
8th Feb. ..	DILWARA	Calls Colombo, Singapore Hongkong and Shanghais.
23rd " ..	MANTUA	Calls Colombo, Free mantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.

Sailing to Africa, Karachi and Perian Gulf

Date about	Steamers	
3rd Feb. ..	PURNEA	Karachi and P'Gul.
4th " ..	LINGA	Karachi direct.
7th " ..	CHAKLA	Karachi Coasting 9-30a.m
9th " ..	KAROA	East and South Africa via Po bunder.
16th " ..	BARODA	Mombasa only.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage by P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander	Tons.	Arrival	Departure
Rangoon Maru	T. Osada	5,660	31st Jan.	11th Feb
(a) Malacca Maru	M. Tsuruhashi.	5,373	18th Feb.	21st Feb
Bielefeld	Long ..	4,460	17th Feb.	23rd Feb.
(b) Kawachi Maru	J. Tsuji	5,879	16th Feb.	28th Feb
Tenshin Maru	M. Kitamura.	4,021	8th Mar.	20th Mar.
Tsushima Maru	Y. Okuno	6,746	10th Mar.	23rd Mar.
Delagoa Maru	A. Kusakari	7,148	16th Mar.	1st Apr.

(a) This steamer arrive from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.
(b) This steamer has 3rd class accommodation.

For freight and passage apply to

T. TAGAMI,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers	Captain	Arrival	Departure
[illegible]ma Maru	R. Yago	15th Jan	25th Jan.
[illegible]ma Maru	S Kobayashi	30 th ..	1st Feb.
[illegible]n Maru	I. Ijichi	10th Feb.	22nd Feb.
[illegible]do Maru	T Watanabe	15th Feb.	28th Feb.

For Freight and Passages, etc., apply

Manager.

Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital £1,800,000
Paid-up Capital £1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Share holders ..... £ 750,000
Reserve Fund £1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE.
14, Gracechurch Street, London, N. C.

LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay	Kandy	Mauritius
Calcutta	Karachi	New York
Colombo	Kota Bhru (Kalantan)	Penang
Delhi		Rangoon
Galle		Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
BRANCH, Ahmedabad.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH, Ahmrdabad.

Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND 60,00,00

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms Rules on application.

H. A. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... £1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $29,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE, 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Stret.

OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE EASTERN BANK LTD
(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Bagdad, Basrah, Basrah City, Amara, Hillah, Mosul & Bahrein

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £ 735,242
Reserve Fund ..... £ 220,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,197,408

BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 5½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
CORRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 4 per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, LOANS and CREDIT granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken.
PURCHASE and SALE of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

E. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL 5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 3,97,61,500
CALLED-UP CAPITAL 60,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-8-20 59,76,150

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Murzban Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street. Share Bazar, Rogay Building, Apollo Street.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINISTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figures. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS. Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.

SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased an sold.
Banking business of every description transacted.

A. B. OLIPHANT.
Ag. Manager.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 70,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 40,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 14,200,00?

HEAD OFFICE, OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hanta	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburasho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accured amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and far shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

F. SATO,
Manager.

Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 889.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....Rs. 7,58,78,150
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....Rs. 1,51,51,016/4/
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 8,50,000/
BRANCHES, London, Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Hyderaabd (Deccan), Lucknow. Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar, 20 Apollo Street. Shroff Bazaar, 297, Chaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Rangoon—Bassein.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office 9, Bishopsgate.
London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be accertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Saving Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

General Manager.
L. D. L. BUCKLEY.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED
ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF MORVI
LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY).

HEAD OFFICE:—Fort Bombay.
BRANCH:—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital .....Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital .....Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve liability for calls ...Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds .....Rs. 2,63,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVING BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent

STERLING DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED
ESTABLISH 15TH MAY, 1915.

	Rs.	N. p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0 0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0 0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0 0
Capital Paid-up	16,65,012	8 2
Reserve Funds	15,69,858	4 6

Dividend of the rate of 12 per cent. per annum has been declared, by the Bank in paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyredabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundur	Montgomery
Calcutta	Jammu	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Patiala
Delhi	Karachi	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Jhang		Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVING BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bang grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc. of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to.

DES RAJ MEHRA.
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISH 1886.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Reserved Fund ..... Yen 50,000,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fentien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Riddo Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, ourabaya, Sydney, Tientain, Hamburg, Saigon
Branches:—
Tsinam, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interests is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

N. OTSUKA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 204.
Hornby Road, Bombay

HOTEL.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

at which to put up is the

RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.

Dinner Table a speciality,

Competent Chofs. High Class Cuisny and Billiard tables.

Charney Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 111.

THE SHILOTRI BANK LD.
TAMARIND LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

e specialise in dealing in ALL—DESCRIPTIONS OF GOVERNMENT PAPER. Investors will decidedly benefit themselves if they place their business in this line in our hands or consult us before they purchase or sell their holdings. Lagre or Small orders promptly executed and funds advanced in anticipation of Sales.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Government Paper on easy terms.
Liberal yield allowed on balances left with us.

Current Accounts 3% p. a.
Saving's Bank 5% p. a.
Fixed Deposits 5½% p. a.

For further information Apply to,

Dr. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH., D.
Managing Director.

HEAD OFFICE
6-7, Clive St., Calcutta.
THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.
MARTIN & Co.
Managing Agent.
INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1906
Insure under An Endowment Policy
The Companypays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENTS.
For all particulars and forms apply to—— G. N. B. Vas.
Branch Secretary,
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta.
LIPTONS BUILDINGS, 33, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FIRST CLASS INDIAN MANUFACTURING & SELLING HOUSE
THE BOMBAY LEATHER GOODS DEPOT.
253 A, GRANT ROAD, NEAR CHARNI ROAD JUNCTION.

We Manufacture first Class BOOTS, SHOES, SUIT CASES, ATTACHE CASES, DESPATCH BOXES, TRUNKS, HOLDALLS SOILED LINEN BAGS and fancy Leather GOODS of every discription. Guaranteed first class Finish and Workmeanship.

Proprietors:—Tajuddin Goolam Hoosein & Co.
Managing Proprietor:—Tajuddin Ebrahim Chowgale, Late Manager of Patea,
BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow Bankipore, Poona, Bangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

	Rs.
Funds exceed	33,50,000
Annual Income exceeds	6,00,000
Claims paid about	27,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready advertability, promot payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,

NOW VERY FEW
OFFICE ROOMS
AND
GODOWNS
LEFT
To Be Let
IN
GREAT WESTERN BUILDINGS,
APOLLO STREET, FORT.

Apply:
JETHMAL NARANDAS & Co.
ROOMS, No. 1 2

WOULD YOU POSSESS

that strange mysterious power which charms and fascinates men and women, influences their thoughts, controls their desires and makes them supreme masters of every situation? Life is full alluring possibilities for those who master the

SECRETS OF
HYPNOTIC

Influence, for those who develop their magnetic powers. You can learn at home; cure diseases and bad habits without drugs; increase your income; gratify your ambitions; drive worry and trouble from your mind; improve your memory. Overcome trials and difficulties. Our free booklet THE PRIDE OF INDIA—tells you how.

WRITE FOR IT TO-DAY.

THE LATENT LIGHT CULTURE
TINNEVELLI—INDIA.

FOR FACTORIES MERCHANTS
AND
MILITARY CONTRACTORS.

In our Factory everything has been manufactured by machinery worked by electricity. We manufacture Galvanized Sheets, Petrol Drums, Anchor Brand Buckets, Water Tanks, Paint Drums, Tea Coffee and paint boxes, etc., etc., and all kinds of tin work used for military purposes. Every work will be done according to your sample in English Style with a guaranteed satisfaction.

RATES MODERATE.

Trials order is earnestly solicited.

MOOSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA.
oppo. Police Chowki, Null Bazaar,
Post No. 2, BOMBAY.

The Subscription list will close on or before the 28th February 1921.

(A COPY OF THIS PROSPECTUS IS FILED WITH THE REGISTRAR OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.)

INDIAN STEELS, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1913).

CAPITAL = = = = = = = Rs. 35,00,000.

Divided into 35,000 shares of Rs. 100 each, of which it is proposed to issue 15,000 shares only at present at par.

Shares are payable as follows:

Rs. Ten per share on application.
Rs. Fifteen per share on allotment,

and the balance in calls of **Rs. 25** payable at intervals of not less than **Two Months.**

DIRECTORS.
Mathradas Goculdas, Esq., Merchant, Chowpatty, Bombay.
Umar Sobani, Esq., Merchant, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay.
Ratansi D. Morarji, Esq., Business man, Vasant Vihar, Mount Pleasant Road, Bombay.
Tricumdas Dwarkadas, Esq., Merchant, Warden Road, Bombay.
Thomas Walter Barber, Esq., Engineer, 60, Barrakpore, Calcutta.
Harry McGill Morris, Esq., Engineer, 60, Barrakpore, Calcutta.

BANKERS.
The Central Bank of India, Ltd.
The Bank of India, Ltd.
The Tata Industrial Bank, Ltd.

AUDITORS.
Messrs. S. B. Billimoria & Co.

SOLICITORS.
Messrs. Payne & Co., 54, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

MANAGING AGENTS.
Asoka Swadeshi Stores, Limited.

REGISTERED OFFICE.
Chartered Bank Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort.

PROSPECTUS.

This company has been formed for the purposes mentioned in the Memorandum of Association attached hereto but primarily for the manufacture in India of the following :—

Steels.
Tool Steel,
Carbon Steels to specification.
Ingot steels for rolling &c.

Manufactures.
Steel bar for forging, machine parts &c., spring steels, steel drop forgings.
Gauges and measuring appliances Case hardening and tempering
Standard cut gears, worm gears, cams, taps, dies, twist drills &c.
Machine tools, dogs, chucks, mandrels &c.

There is no firm or company in India which manufactures such products. This company is thus without a rival.

There are companies in India interested in iron smelting and the manufacture of ordinary commercial steel, but high grade steel such as this company intends to manufacture has all to be imported from Europe or America. This company will therefore start with the advantages as against foreign competition of having cheaper labour and no freight or duty to pay. India imports high grade steel materials of the value of several lacs of Rupees per month so that the company will have at hand an immense market for the easy and ready sale of its products. Further the processes involved for the production of such articles are well known to Engineer specialists and the costs of production do not greatly exceed those of common steel.

The company has been singularly fortunate in having secured the services of two experts in this line viz., Mr. T. W. Barber late Chief Engineer to the Indian Munition Board and also to the Ministry of Munition in England and Major H. Mc G. Morris late Constructional Engineer to the Indian Munition Board. These experts will be paid by the company's agents out of the commission payable by the company to the agents and they have an option to take up at par within 5 years from the registration of the company 3,500 shares of the company out of the 20,000 shares which are not to be issued in the first instance.

The field of usefulness for electric steels is wide and steadily expanding.

A few examples of the local requirements which this company will be in a favourable position to supply are the following :—

Railway Materials.
Axle Boxes.
Buffers.
Axles and Wheels.
Engine Parts.
Structural Castings.

The Motor Industry. Cylinders and all types of small castings, Drop stampings, Special steel for cranks, chassis, members etc.

Shipping. High grade castings of all sorts for new parts and repairs. Engine parts, propeller blades etc.

Mills.
Parts of engines and machines.
Spindle steels.
Structural Work.

Various.
Manufacture of machines and machine tools,
Tool steels of all grades.
Cut gears, Worms etc.
Taps and Dies, hobs, milling cutters, etc.
Gauges and tools of precision.
Drop Stampings of all sorts.
Shell Bar and Steel for ordnance.
Castings for general purposes.
Steels to specification.

The first item alone will more than keep the proposed initial plant running. Several works in various localities will be required ultimately and it is hoped to extend the Company's operations to meet the demand as it arises. It is proposed to build the Works in standard interchangeable bays, so that additions will be economically made and the extensions consequently will not interfere with the output. As an example of the manner in which increase of output is anticipated, it is hoped from the manufacture of spare wagon parts, to extend to the manufacture of the complete wagons. The company producing the steels for the manufacture of all parts, wheels, springs, axles, buffers, etc., on the site, will be in a very strong position. This consideration will also apply to other branches of manufacture.

At present practically no high grade standard machine tools are produced in India. It is therefore proposed to combine with the output of high grade steels plant for the manufacture of the various tools, instruments of precision and other appliances which go to the equipment of modern engineering works and factories and without which up to date technical development is impossible.

Electric furnaces and machinery of the most perfect description will be installed and carefully selected staff has been arranged for in order to ensure the success of these branches. In addition an organization for the education of the Indian staff will be provided in order to cope with the plans for the future development of the company's business which plans can only become effective when competent locally recruited staff for the higher administrative posts in the extensions, becomes available.

Ample capital has been allocated for the provision of proper quarters for all sections of the staff and special attention will be paid to this most important consideration.

The profits that may be safely counted on are substantial Taking an average of Rs. 10 per cwt., on the output of the first proposed plant and capital outlay, they amount to Rupees 14,00,000. This is a conservative estimate and is based on moderate selling prices.

An agreement will be entered into with Messrs. Asoka Swadeshi Stores, Limited by which they will be appointed Managing Agents of the company for a period of 30 years according to the terms of the agreement. The managing agents' remuneration has been fixed at Rs. 1,000 per month and a commission of 10 per cent. per annum on the annual net profits of the company after payment of necessary allowances and deductions from revenue for working expenses charging against profits including interest on moneys borrowed but before all other deductions such as depreciation reserve fund income tax or other taxes of Government &c., &c. Provided that if in any year no such commission is earned or it falls short of Rs. 60,000 the company will pay to the agents a sum sufficient to make up the minimum remuneration of Rs. 60,000 per annum on account of such commission.

The Managing Agents have on the other hand agreed to give the said experts Mr. T. W. Barber and Major H. Mc G. Morris one-third of the commission to be earned by the Managing Agents as long as the said experts will serve the company and to pay each of them the minimum remuneration of Rs. 30,000. Thus the Managing Agents will receive no commission whatsoever if the commission payable to them by the company does not exceed Rs. 60,000.

The preliminary expenses are estimated to be Rs. 25,000.

The qualification of a Director is the holding of a minimum of 50 shares. Every Director will be paid not more than Rs. 100 for every meeting of the Board attended by him and for any special service a Director may render to the Company he shall be entitled to additional remuneration to be agreed upon by the Board of Directors.

The Managing Agents have agreed to underwrite the original issue of the entire 15,000 shares at a commission of 3 per cent.

Applications for shares should be made upon the form accompanying the prospectus and should be forwarded to the Company's managing agents together with a deposit of Rs. 10 per share. If no allotment is made to the applicant, the application money will be returned and in case the full number of shares applied for is not allotted the balance will be applied towards the amount payable on allotment. Failure to pay the instalment on the shares allotted when due will make the previous payments liable to forfeiture.

The minimum subscription on which the Directors will proceed to allotment is five thousand shares.

Messrs. Mathradas Goculdas, Umar Sobani, Ratansi D. Morarji and Tricumdas Dwarkadas are interested in the promotion of the company being the Directors of Asoka Swadeshi Stores, Limited, the Managing Agents and Messrs. T. W. Barber and H. Mc Gill Morris are interested as partners of Asoka Swadeshi Stores, Limited, in the agency business.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association of the company and a copy of the agreement to be entered into by the company with the agents can be seen at the registered office of the company during office hours. Prospectus and application forms can be had from the Managing Agents Asoka Swadeshi Stores, Limited.

Bombay, the 26 day of January 1921.

MATHRADAS GOCULDAS
UMAR SOBANI.
RATANSI D. MORARJI.
TRICUMDAS DWARKADAS.
T. W. BARBER, by his constituted attorney H. Mc G. Morris.
H. Mc G. MORRIS.

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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO.—Opposite Whiteaway's, Fort, Bombay. The leading Institution in the East, pronounced by Commercial Experts to be the BEST. Manag. Props. A. B. KAPADIA and F. J. DAVAR.

EDUCATIONAL.

POONA TYPEWRITING SOCIETY.—Budhwar, Poona City. Special Classes open day and night for mofussil students under experienced teacher. For particulars apply to:—The MANAGER.
3 R 5482

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS PHOTOGRAPHIC ASSISTANT retouching essential. BACKHOUSE & Co., Poona. 4710

WANTED—Two TYPISTS, knowing Short hand, immediately. Apply L. H. MEISHERI VAKIL, A Block Pragmahal Dhobitalao.
1 R2389

WANTED—URDOO English GRADUATE of Panjab or U. P. for tuition, Rs. 25 per month for 30 minutes daily. Advertiser c/o. P. O. Box 390, Bombay. R 5477

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An experienced JUNIOR CLERK for a Life Insurance Office. Apply giving full particulars to Box No. 1791 Advt., Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." C8252

WANTED—Intelligent men to learn Professional or Amateur Photography. Taught in regular Studio by Expert. Fees moderate. Apply Box No. 1792, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
1 R2399

WANTED—2 efficient TIME-KEEPERS for Automobile Works. Must have had past experience. Pay up to Rs. 100 per Mensem. Apply Box No. 1784, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C 8223

WANTED—A SHORTHAND TYPIST, an ASSISTANT MANAGING CLERK and two GENERAL CLERKS in a Solicitors' Office Apply Box No. 1789, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C 8245

WANTED.—A reliable STENOGRAPHER for an office in Bombay. Should join immediately. Apply stating qualifications, previous experience and salary required to Box No. 1787, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C 8234

WANTED—For Drs. Jadauji and Ghaswala's Eye Hospital one intelligent and Smart COMPOUNDER. Call personally at "The Eye Hospital, Sleater Road, near Grant Road, Down Station" between 2 and 5 p.m.
4 R2388

WANTED—A qualified ENGINEER with previous experience of Bone mill and a Commercial accountant with knowledge of Hindi English and Type writing. Pay upto Rs. 150 and 50 respectively, with further prospects apply to MANURE MFG. CO., LIMITED. Neemuch (Gwalior.)
2 R 5475

WANTED.

WANTED TO SELL—20 secondhand D. R. GINS, complete of genuine Platt Bros, and purchase a Printing Cylinder machine or a hand Press new or secondhand. Refer to SETH GANGA RAM, BANDA. R 5479

FOR SALE.

1919 Model FORD TOURING used three months only Rs. 2,500 owner leaving India. Apply FORD AUTOMOBILERS Ford Buildings, Bombay.
3 R8259

LANDAULETTS FOR SALE—Just landed and unpacked at Dadabhoy Ruttonji, 552, Girgaum Gaiwari, near Kandavari, Bombay.
3 R2367

FOR SALE—One quite new LANCASHIRE STEAM BOILER, 30ft. by 7ft. 6in., 200 lbs. pressure. Ready delivery at Bombay. Particulars apply Box No. 1753, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C 8128

FOR SALE—On account and risk of the concerned at cost price 2 Banshee MOTOR CYCLE 2¾-H.P. with two speed and kick starter N. D. PATEL and CO., Princess Street.
2 R2392

FOR SALE—Two PERKINS SHAPING MACHINES, 12 inches stroke, latest model, just arrived from England. For particulars. Apply to GOPI NATH Engineer, Chawri Bazar, Delhi. R5480

STAMPS—Unused 1920 Pictorials. 8 Bavaria 5 to 60 pf. 3rd February, 1921, (Farmer type) 10as; 10. (overprinted Deutsches Reich) 5pt. to 1m. 14as.; 4 Germany (Official) 10 to 50 pf. 5as; 7 Hungary Peace 3 to 25fi. 5as.; 2,20, and 45 fi. (Cat. 8 frs.) 6as. IMPERIAL STAMP Co., Ltd., Allahabad. C8248

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—3 MOTOR GARRIAGES. Apply Chicalwadi Imperial Dairy Co. opp. Flour Mill, Grant Road.
3 R2373

TO LET—SHOPS and Godowns, Soneji House, Sandhurst Road, opp. Dr. Parekh's Hospital. Apply Dr. Soneji.
1 R 2399

TO LET—2 ROOMS in Loharchawl. Apply HARIRAM JIWATRAM & Co., Kerawala Building Loharchawl Bombay No. 2.
2 R2386

NEWLY BUILT BIG GODOWN of the size 117 x 33 x 27 and 72 x 45 x 27 at Norsing pura Jail Road South, see for rent ABOOBAKAR ABDOOLREMAN, Kolsa Mohalla, Pydhoni. R 2358

MOUNT ABU—TO LET for the season, beginning from the 1st of March to 30th June, instant, on the beautiful Charming Hill Station, nice convenient and furnished bungalows, houses and flats situated on the Main Road; one at the entrance of the Civil Station. Rent moderate ranging from Rs. 150 to Rs. 1,200 for the Season. Apply sharp to the MANAGER c/o. Messrs. HIRALAL THAKORDAS & Co., Solicitors, 80, Esplanade Road.
2 R 2399

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AGRICULTURE, DAIRYING ETC.—Situation required by ex-Manager (for many years I/C large Govt. Grass and Dairy Farms India) Crops, Dairy-Farming, Cattle Breeding, Irrigation, Machinery, Baling of Fodder, etc. Pensioned active, under 40, amstaner English: Box No. 1781 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C8203

PUBLIC NOTICE.

LOST OF MISLAID.

ANYBODY who gives information about a Currency Note for Rs. 1,000 No. We 34/63212 will be sufficiently rewarded. Apply Box 1786, Advt., Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." C8232

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing about.
Canadian Conqueror	5,500	28th Feb., 1921
Treven	.....	15th April, 1921

For particulars of freight, etc., apply to Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents. 5350

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khanki Rubble, Corner Stones, Me Header, etc.
Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp or Agrve Fibre." For samples and rates app to the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 59 Medow Street, Fort. 7142

BARODA STATE RAILWAYS.

WANTED

SENIOR and JUNIOR DRAUGHTSMEN with Railway experience in (i) Locomotive Details, (II) Carriage and Wagon Details. Good prospects offered to suitable candidates with liberal Leave and Gratuity. Only experienced men need apply stating salary required to—
LOCO & CARR. SUPERINTENDENT,
Baroda State Railways.
C 8216

NOTICE.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LTD.

A BRANCH of the Bank is now opened in Bombay 50-52 Church Gate Street, next to Kemp & Co., where every facility of banking will be given to the public.
GIRDHARDAS & SONS.
Managing Agents.
C 7989

THE FOURTH ALL-INDIA MUSIC CONFERENCE.

HOLKAR STATE, INDORE, C. I.

PERSONS desirous of attending the above Conference which will be held at Indore from the 23rd March to 8th April, 1921, under the distinguished patronage of His Highness the Maharaja Holkar, and requiring facilities in the way of travelling expenses and free board and lodging during the Conference session should write for a form to be filled in and forwarded to the undersigned before the middle of February, 1921.
H. A. TALGHERKAR, B.A., Bar.-at-Law,
Secretary,
Reception Committee.
C 8130

REWARD RUPEES 200

LOST

ON MONDAY, 31st January, 1921, between Chira Bazar and Tank Bunder between Tank Bunder and Green Street, Fort, via Frere Road,
Three Account Books, in Gujarati, for the Samwant Year 1976, made up into a newspaper parcel.
Any person bringing the same to the undersigned, at the office of Messrs. Choonilal Harilal & Co., in Green Street, Fort, Bombay, will receive the above reward.
MANILAL JUGALDAS,
3rd February, 1921.
3 R2363

SIR HUKAMCHAND & DALMIA COTTON & OIL MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF FORFEITURE.

IN pursuance of a Resolution passed by the Board of Directors of the above Company at their Meeting held on the 25th instant, we hereby give you notice as directed by the Board that the amount due and payable by you to the Company in respect of the calls on your shares should be paid up on or before 28th February, 1921, at the office of the undersigned at the above address, together with interest on the amount at the rate of 9 per cent. up till the date of payment.
Please note that in the event of non-payment on or before the aforesaid time and at the aforesaid place the Shares in respect of which the calls were made will be forfeited.
H. & BALKISHANDAS & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
566-88, Shaikh Memon Street,
Bombay, 20th January, 1921.
C 8057

PUBLIC NOTICE.

G. I. P. RAILWAY

ON and from 1st April 1921, first and second class single journey tickets will be issued at the following enhanced fares:—
FIRST CLASS.
1 to 300 miles, 2¼ pies per ticket. Plus.
301 and over 18 pies per ticket.
SECOND CLASS.
1 to 300 miles 12 pies per ticket. Plus.
301 and over miles 9 pies per ticket.
W. ALEXANDER,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
C8176

NOTICE,

TENDERS for the supply of the following articles to the Taj Mahal Hotel, Green's Hotel and Restaurant and Wellington Mews for a period of one year, from 1st April, 1921, will be received by the Indian Hotels Co., Ltd., upto 28th February, 1921.
The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any other Tenders.

Mutton	Sour Limes
Beef	Milk
Fish	Bread
Sole Fish	Potatoes and Onions
Poultry	Pork
Eggs	Coal
Vegetable	Charcoal
Fruits	Rice
Plantain	Crushed Horse food
	Butter.

The INDIAN HOTELS COMPANY, LIMITED
Taj Mahal Hotel,
Bombay.
C8243

THE WESTERN INDIA ROPE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company are hereby informed that the Share Certificates are now ready and will be delivered in exchange for the application, allotment and First Call Receipts duly discharged at the Registered Office No. 6 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
Moffusil Shareholders are requested to remit annas four extra, registration charges, for sending their Share Certificates by post.
DAMODHER GOVINDJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 2nd Feb. 1921.
C 8153

NOTICE.

NOTIFICATION DATED 28TH JANUARY, 1921.

TENDERS will be received till the 15th February, 1921, in the Office of the undersigned for the supply of stock and Tools and Plant, Lubricants, Gunpowder materials, and Explosives, required for Krishnarajasagara Dam Construction Division, from 1st February 1921 to 31st July 1921. For further particulars; Vide Mysore Gazette dated 27th January 1921—Part VI Pages 59-64.
M. G. RANGAIYA,
Executive Enginner,
Dam Construction Division,
Krishnarajasagara.
8217

PHOENIX MOTOR TRAINING SCHOOL.

PERFECT TRAINING IN DRIVING MOTOR CARS, Practice on Ford and other English and American Cars.
Special Feature—Ladies coached by a lady driver.
School will open from 1st February, 1921.
For particulars apply to:—
SHAW & CO.,
Managing Agents.
The Phoenix Taxi and Transport Service, Ltd.
Jetha Street, Lamington Road,
Byculla.
C 8110

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

CONSTITUTED under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920, for the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras and the Bank of Bombay.
In accordance with the terms and conditions of the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920, the undertakings and business of the
Bank of Bengal,
Bank of Madras,
Bank of Bombay,
were transferred to and taken over by the Imperial Bank of India on the 27th of January, 1921, and all communications which otherwise would have been addressed to any of the above Banks should now be addressed to the Imperial Bank of India.
Sir N. H. Y. WARREN,
Sir ROBERT AITKEN,
Managing Governors.
S. A. H. SITWELL,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Bengal.
N. M. MURRAY,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Madras.
B. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Bombay.
7934

PUBLIC NOTICE.

RS 1000.

AWARDED to the person or persons, who bring 3 notes, each of (1,000) one thousand and (10) notes each of (100) one hundred, LOST between Dhobi Talao and Pydhoni,
to,
OMB AHMED MUZAFFER,
Chinoy Bros.' 3rd Floor,
10/12, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.
3 R 2396

REWARDS OF RS. 25.

THE Public is hereby informed, that one Share No. 8380 of the Indore-Malwa United Mills, standing in the name of Mr. Madanlal Mohanlul, has been LOST on 14-12-20. If any one deals with same, he shall do at his own risk and he who will give any information about same at our address noted below, shall receive the abovementioned reward.
(Sd.) DURGADATTA RAMNIVAS,
10, Medows Street,
opp. New Share Bazar.
1 R 2391

CAUTION T THE TRADE

WE beg to announce that no business transactions should be entered into, on our behalf with, nor our outstanding bills be paid to, Mr. S. L. Shrivastava from this date.
THAKORE PATEL & CO.,
Bombay, 9th February, 1921.
1 R 2333

NOTICE

MY one SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 6850 of the Fazulbhoy Mills, Limited, has either been LOST or MISLAID. The person who could have found it should therefore inform the Fazulbhoy Mills within eight days from the publication of this notice as I have made an application for its duplicate.
SONI GHELABHAI SHIVLAL.
Raipur, Naiwada, Ahmedabad.
1 R 5481

THE INDIAN COTTON CO, LD

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend for the year ending 30th September, 1920, at Rs. 12-8 per share, free of income-tax, equal to ten per cent., will be paid to the registered shareholders of the Company on and after Monday, the 14th February, 1921, at the Registered Office of the Company, 7, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay.
By order of the Directors,
K. H. McCORMACK,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 9th February, 1921.
C 8257

NOTICE.

ON SUNDAY last, the 6th instant, between about 6 and 7 p.m. a brown paper envelope, containing a Conveyance bearing Rs. 100 stamp and made between R. B. Keshavji Nuthoo, sailor, and others, the Trustees of the Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage of the one part and Tyaballi Kamroodin of the other part, partially executed, one plan, one form of notice of transfer to the Municipality and a circular letter to the Trustees of the said Orphanage, was LOST on the way from New Gamdevi Road to the Grant Road Tram Terminus and thence by Tram to the said Orphanage premises at Chinchpogli, Parel.
Any person bringing the same to the office of the undersigned at Eldon Road, opposite the High Court, Fort, Bombay, will be suitably rewarded.
MADHAVJI KAMDAR & CHHOTUBHAI,
Solicitors, High Court.
Eldon Road,
Bombay, 8th February, 1921.
C 8242

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY

(Incorporated in England.)

TENDERS for the work of Loading, Unloading and stacking coal and other fuel on the Districts Bulsar, Udhna, Baroda, Kankaria, Godhra, Rutlam Kotah and Gangapur for a period of twelve months in case of Districts up to Rutlam and for ten months in case of Districts Kotah and Gangapur, commencing from 1st May, 1921, are invited and will be received in the office of the Agent, opposite Church Gate Station, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 15th February, 1921 up to 1 p.m. (S. T.).
Forms of tender can be had from the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Parel at Re. 1 each. Easnest money amounting to Rs. 100 in cash must be deposited with the Assistant Auditor Cash and Pay Branch, Bombay, by each tenderer and the receipt obtained for the amount should be attached to the tender otherwise it will not be considered (N. B.—Currency Notes should not be sent with the tender.)
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender and reserves the right to accept any tender in part or whole.
N. R. MEDLEY,
Acting Secretary to Agent.
Church Gate Street,
7th February, 1921.
C8224

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Professor of English in the Government Karnatak Arts College- Dharwar. The appointment will be in the Indian Educational Service. Pay will normally be according to the revised scale of salaries which starts at or below the age of 25 with Rs. 400 a month, rising to Rs. 1,250 a month after about 20 years' service. The initial pay of a candidate over 25 will be fixed according to his age and qualifications. There are also selection grades rising to Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 1,750 a month. Selected candidates of non-Indian domicile will receive in addition to pay an overseas allowance rising from Rs. 150 to Rs. 250 a month. The applicant should preferably be the holder of an appropriate Degree in Honours of a European University, or the holder of a 1st class Honours Degree in English of an Indian University. He must be able to teach the English course prescribed in the Bombay University Calender including B.A. Honours and M.A. He must also be prepared to assist in the teaching of History, if required to do so. Previous teaching experience is essential. Applications, giving full details as to age, nationality, caste, qualifications experience etc., should be addressed to THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION Poona, in duplicate before 1st March, 1921. Applicants must be willing to appear before the Selection Committee, if so desired.
C8251

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A competent HEADMASTER, one with science and strong in Mathematics preferred. Apply sharp with full particulars and terms to the Vice-Chairman, M. J. High School, Viramgam.
C 8250

THE NEW BERAR CO, LD,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend for the year ending 30th September, 1920, at Rs. 50 per share, free of income-tax, equal to ten per cent., each, will be paid to the registered shareholders of the Company on and after Monday, the 14th February, 1921, at the Registered Office of the Company, 7, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay.
By order of the Directors,
K. H. McCORMACK,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 9th February, 1921.
C 8258

WANTED.

WANTED by the City Municipality, Thana, the following:—
A SECRETARY, (L.C.E. or B.E., experienced in Municipal or similar work on Rs. 150-15-300.
A SANITARY INSPECTOR (qualified), on Rs. 75-5-150.
A SUB-OVERSEER, (qualified), on Rs. 50-5-75, (increment every two years).
Two CLERKS.
One on ... ... Rs. 35-2-55.
Other on ... ... Rs. 30-2-50.
A PLUMBER, (qualified) on Rs. 40-1-50.
The applications with testimonials must reach the undersigned on or before the 7th March, 1921.
G. B. PRADHAN,
President,
City Municipality, Thana.
Municipal Office,
Thana, 7th February, 1921.
C 8249

NOTICE.

IT IIS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the right of retail vend of Foreign Liquors for consumption on the premises for each shop separately except privileged Foreign Liquor "On" shops, Hotels and Refreshment Rooms in the Town and Island of Bombay for the period of one year commencing from the 1st April 1921, will be sold by public auction at the Old Custom House Building near the Town Hall at 12 noon (Standard Time) on Friday the 4th March, 1921.
2. The conditions of sale and the form of license, etc., can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Salt and Excise, Town Custom House, Bombay, on any working day during office hours.
J. P. BRANDER,
Collector of Bombay.
Bombay, 31st January, 1921
C8201

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

Re: Estate of Bai DINBAI.
DADABHAI CHINIMAMINA ..... Deceased

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having any claims against the estate of the abovenamed Bai DINBAI DADABHAI CHINIMAMINA alias DALAL alias Bai DINBAI, widow of Dadabhai Jiwanji Chinimamina alias Dalal, late of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant deceased, who died at Bombay, on or about the 18th day of August, 1919, and probate of whose will having effect throughout the Province of Bombay was granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 17th day of December 1920, to Bai Meherbai Bamonji Cassinath, widow of Bamonji Edulji Cassinath are hereby required to send in their claims to the said executrix at the office of Messrs. Wadia Ghandy & Co., her attorneys at No. 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof, after which date the said executrix will proceed to administer the assets of the said deceased having regard to such claims only as may have been made or of which she may have received notice within the period aforesaid and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.
And all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said estate are hereby required forthwith to pay the amounts owing by them or to deliver up the said Securities or property as the case may be to the said Messrs. Wadia Ghandy & Co., the Attorneys of the abovenamed executrix.
Dated this 9th day of February 1921.
WADIA GHANDY & Co.,
Attorneys for the executrix.
C8242

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. DAYAL PRADHAN, the only heir of Bai JETHIBAI, widow of Bija Damji, as well as of the said Bija Damji, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate, in Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 186 6/9 square yards, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186, together with the dwelling house and all buildings standing thereon, and bounded on the East by Argyll Road, on the West by vacant ground in possession of the Port Trustees, on the North by Masjid Bunder Siding Road and on the South by Road in the occupation of Morarji Meghji and others, which premises are assessed under Ward No. 4796 and Street No. 146.
Dated this 8th day of February, 1921.
MULLA & MULLA,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
C 8255

LEGAL NOTICE.

RE JIVRAJ BALOO SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY LD,

NOTICE

WITH reference to the Notice dated the 4th February, 1921, appearing over the signature of Mr. Fazulbhoy J. Lalljee Executive Director of the Company and senior partner in the firm of Messrs. Abdoolabhoy Joomabhoy Lalljee and Co., purporting to revoke so far as he is concerned the Power of Attorney given to Mr. Naranji Dwarkadas for the management of the business of the Company, we are instructed to state that the Power of Attorney in question was executed by all the eight partners in the firm of Messrs. Abdoolabhoy Jamabhoy Lalljee and Co. including Mr. Fazulbhoy, was sealed by the Company in token of approval and declared to be irrevocable for one year from the 19th August, 1920.
Apart from the question whether Mr. Fazulbhoy has any power to revoke, so far as he is concerned the Power of Attorney in favour of Mr. Naranji Dwarkadas, prior to the 19th day of August 1921, we are instructed to state that the partnership business of Messrs. Abdoolabhoy Jamabhoy Lalljee and Co. is regulated according to the opinion of the majority of the partners, that neither the Company nor a majority of the partners in the firm of Messrs. Abdoolabhoy Joomabhoy Lalljee and to have revoked the Power of Attorney in favour of Mr. Naranji Dwarkadas which continues in full force and effect as regards the business of Messrs. Abdoolabhoy Joomabhoy Lalljee and Co. as Agents, Muccadums and Brokers of the Company.
Dated this 8th day of February, 1921.
CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAROE.
Solicitors for the Jivraj Balloo Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld., and for Messrs. Abdoolabhoy Joomabhoy Lallji and Co. Agents of the Company.
C 8244

NOTICE OF SALE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ABDUL AZIZ SULEMAN ALMATAR has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 13 Nanabhoy Lane, Fort Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.
THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.
All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the East side of Temkar Street in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 3033, New No. 9958, Old Survey No. 2 2329, New Survey No. 3782, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 119, Street No. 107, and containing by admeasurement (100) square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows; that is to say:—On or towards the East by a sweeper's passage on or towards the West by Temkar Street aforesaid, on or towards the North by the house formerly of Amir Baseer but now that of Zoolekabai widow and on or towards the South by the house formerly of Gullamali bin Oomerally sarang and now that of Gulamsaheb Moortkar Engineer which said premises are now occupied by the tenants of one Rahimbhoy Peerbhoy and others.
Dated this 8th day of February, 1921.
MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Purchasers' Attorneys
C8237

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of LAKHMIDAS HARIDAS, late of Bombay Bania Hindu Inhabitant, Merchant, limited to the minority of Girdhardas Lakhmidas son of the deceased abovenamed. ..... Deceased
SAMIBAI, widow of Lakhmidas Haridas, of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Old Hanuman Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir NORMAN CRAUSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this First day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and in the Eleventh year of our Reign.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Prothonotary.
D. N. D. KHANDALAWALA.
The 1st day of February, 1921.
Messrs. ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co.
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C8236

KARAMAT OIL
is by experience a Wonderful Remedy for deafness and all ear troubles; removes the weakness of the ear-films and the rattling that is heard from outside. Price per phial, Re. 1-4, with dropper, Re. 1-8.
22nd Dec. U. P., India.
BALLABHA & Co.,
Pilibhit.
7912

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 521.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort.
SALE TO-DAY.

AUCTION SALE OF THE NICE PIECES OF FURNITURES.

On SUNDAY, 13th February, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Under instructions from Captain A. W. Truter, I.M.D., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 13th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at No. 2 Pultan Road, Crawford Market, the household furnitures comprising of dining, drawing and bed-rooms, glasswares, crockerys, electro-plateuwares, Miiner's safe, gramophone, bronze and marble figures, etc.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO JEWELLERS.

Auction sale of goodwill and the valuable jewellery etc. of the shop of Vincassim Bros. at Taj Mahal Hotel.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY the 20th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Taj Mahal Hotel by the order of D. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Vincassim Bros. Insolvents stock-in-trade consisting of valuable jewellery, curios, and other fancy articles, show cases, and furniture etc., relating to the jewellery business of the said insolvents as a going concern including the goodwill of the said business.

The sale will take place on the premises at the Taj Mahal Hotel and the property will be on view for inspection of the intending purchasers from THURSDAY, the 17th instant till the days of sale between the hours of 12 noon to 5 p.m. except Sunday and on Sunday from 12 noon till the time of sale.

For further particulars apply to Official Assignee of Bombay in the High Court Bombay or Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co. at their office Esplanade Road or to the undersigned.

THE AUCTION SALE OF KEROSIN OILBOXES, CECERIN WAX, SPONGES, GREASE AND EYE-LETS, ETC.

Under instructions from H. C. B. Mirchell, Esq., the administrator general of Bombay and the administrator of the estate of late Mr. E. B. Pereira (deceased) Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m. at 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Kerosine oil tins, grease, cecerin wax, eye-lets, oil stove, iron pans, bucket, scales, one bale sponges, liquid measures, etc., etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th Feb., 1921.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from Messrs. James Finlay and Co., THE BOMBAY AUCTION CO. will sell by Public Auction, at their Room No. 23, Church Gate Street, on FRIDAY, 11th February, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

3 L and V Bombay 103—1 C H Jhonson's Emery Cloth of the following No. 0/2, 1/10, 1½/5, 2/5, 2½/3, which was damaged by water.

AUCTION SALE OF (300) WATER BOTTLES.

THE BOMBTY AUCTION CO., will sell by Public Auction at their Room No. 23, Churchgate Street, on FRIDAY, 11th February, 1921, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) about 300 water bottics.

By the order of Officer-in-charge, Base Postal Depot.

AUCTION SALE OF JEWELLERY.

THE BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, 10th February, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their room No. 23, Churchgate Street, very valuable and handsome jewellery consisting of Ruby, Emerald and Diamond Ring, Bracelets, Necklaces, Pearl Bangles Pearl "Mala" etc., etc., and various other useful articles of Household furniture. The above jewellery will be sold by order of the Trustees of Widow Dahi Bai. Customers desirous of securing really handsome jewellery will ro well to pay us a visit at this auction.

THE BOMBAY AUCTION CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th February, 1921.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
21, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF 55 BALES MEXICAN CLOTH.

THIS DAY THURSDAY the 10th Feb. 1921, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction near the Baling Press in Champa Gully, Moolji Jetha Market, by order of Messrs. Canji Dharamsi Sons and Co., Selling Agents to the Manekji Petit Mills and the Dinshaji Petit Mills, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. E. Reuben, the following:—

15 bales each 25 pieces Manekji Petit Mills Mexican Cloth No. 1000 24in. by 48 yards by 10 lbs.

40 bales each 25 pieces Dinshaji Petit Mills Mexican Cloth No. 1000 28in. by 48 yards by 10 lbs.

Terms:—25 per cent. deposit. Delivery within 8 days.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th February, 1921.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52 Medows Street Fort.
Telephone No. 4221.

AUCTION SALE OF 58 MIRZAPUR CARPETS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 10th February, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, by order of concerned.

58 Mirzapur Carpets (Galichas) of various sizes.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th Feb., 1921.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE SOWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY OR A GODOWN SITUATE AT BROACH STREET ON THE ELPHINSTONE ROAD ESTATE.

HIGH COURT,
Suit No. 220 of 1920.
Cathedral Market &c.,
vs.
Ramji Sunji and another.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. Auctioneers, will under instruction from and by order of Messrs. Amin and Desai, Attorneys for Sylhamji Champsey the receiver appointed in the above suit sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, 10th February, 1921 at 4-30 p.m. ((S.T.) on the premises the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, comprised in and demised by the Lease dated 3rd April 1883 made between the trustees of the Fort of Bombay of the one part, and Saunderji Sheevji of the other part, containing by admeasurement 611 4/9 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying outside the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward 5410 and Street No. 56 and bounded on or towards the North by Broach Street on or towards the South by the vacant ground belonging to the Trustees of Bombay. on or towards the East partly by the land in occupation of Khimji Jeeva and partly by the vacant ground belonging to the Trustees of Port of Bombay and on or towards the West by the land in occupation of Naran Virji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Amin and Desai, Attorneys for the Receiver at their office Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF 241 BUNDLES MILD STEEL BARS.

Messrs. SORABJI CAWASJI & CO., will on MONDAY,, 14th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.), sell the following by public auction at the Godown of Messrs. The Indo-British Co., Ltd., near new Chinch Bunder Bridge.

By order of Messrs. The Indo-British Co., Ltd. and on account and at the risk of Defaulting indentors Messrs. Chhotalal Keshavji and Co.

S. S. "Chahrata."

T. H. 12151 404 Bombay—160 Bundles Mild Steel Bars 1/2in. by 12ft. Z.
81 Bundles Mild Steel Bars 1/2in. by 12ft. X.

A deposite of 25 per cent. will be required at time of Knocking the lot to the buyer, and the balance shell be paid next day.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th February, 1921.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 67 BALES JAPANESE YARN.

On FRIDAY, the 18th instant at 1 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Pydhowni Tamba Kanta near Hanuman Temple, at the shop of Messrs. D. L. Parekh and Co., by order of the office concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. Chubildas Kathubhai of Tamba Kanta, Pydhowni Bombay.

67 Bales each 400 lbs. 2/42s Japanese cotton grey yarn X Reel.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF YARN.

Under instructions of the Jivraj Baloo Spg. and Wg. Co., Ld., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Pydhowni, Tamba Kanta, near the Hanuman Temple, the following bales of yarn on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Messrs. Fazalbhoy Joomabhoy and Co. Secretaries Trensurers and Agents the Eastern Commercial Corporation Ld.

25 Bales each 400 lbs. grey yarn of 6½ counts Flower tea Photo Ticket.
25 Bales each 10½ counts flower tea Dut teas ticket.
25 Bales each 12½ counts flower tea Dut teas ticket.
25 Bales each 20½ counts flower tea stag ticket.

All the above bales are manufactured by Jivraj Baloo S. and W. Co., Ld.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 10th February, 1921.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Rds

TWILLS OF THE INDORE MALWA MILLS.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 10th inst. at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the open ground opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. M. Chunilal and Co., and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties.

On account and at the risk of Punjabi Santram Ganpat.

4 bales each 50 pieces bleached Twills of the Indore Malwa Mills No. 990.
Receipt ex. Indore to Amritsar.

On account and at the risk of Punjabi Santram Jagannath.

4 bales each 50 pieces bleached Twills of the Indore Malwa Mills No. 990.
Receipt ex. Indore to Amritsar.
The above bales are lying at Amritsar.

MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th February, 1921.

DON'T BE PUZZLED
Insist on Having Only
S. C. SEAL'S
INK TABLETS
which are brilliant and non-corrosive, cheap and best Free samples to school masters and merchants, Blue, Black Violet and Green with fancy tin box. Each kind 15 annas per gross, Red, Re. 1-6 per gross.

AGENTS WANTED.

SARAT CHANDRA SEAL,
1-3—Lakhshmi Dutt's Lane,
P. O. BAGHBAZAR, Calcutta.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
HOME OF CELEBRITIES,
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
Presents
Mr. LOWELL THOMAS
"WITH ALLENBY IN PALESTINE
AND
LAWRENCE IN ARABIA."
BOMBAY'S NEW SENSATION!!
LAST FOUR DAYS!!
LAST FOUR DAYS!!!

Mr. Lowell Thomas' world tour is under the auspices of the English Speaking Union; The Hon. A. J. Balfour, President, and Lord Reading, Mr. Winston Churchill, Mr. Lloyd George, Field Marshal Earl Haig etc., vice-Presidents.

To-night, Fri. & Sat. at 9-45 sharp.
Matinee Saturday and Sunday at 6-15.

Positively the final appearance in Bombay of the most enthralling entertainment ever seen in India. Next Sunday Matinee at 6--15.

NIGHT PRICES: Stalls Rs. 6 & 5; Dress Circle Rs. 3; Balcony Rs. 2; Gallery Re. 1.

MATINEE PRICES: Stalls Rs. 4, & 3; Dress Circle Rs. 2; Balcony Re. 1.; Gallery Ans. 8.

Booking at S. ROSE & Co.

THE EXCELSIOR
Daily at 6-30 p. m.
Anita Stewart
in
"The Combat"
The story of a loveless Marriage and a woman's unyielding faith.

To-night, and This Week!
Messrs. K. D. & BROTHERS present
"THE COURAGE OF MARGE O'DOONE"
A Special Vitagraph Picture—8 Reels 8,000 feet—featuring the pretty, heroic Star.
Pauline Starke
Adapted for the Screen from the famous Novel of
JAMES OLIVER CURWOOD
The Drama is a vigorous fighting story of primitive men and stout hearted, beautiful women, fierce huskies and malemutes, red-blooded adventure and rare romance surprise and suspense, mystery and thrills staged in the vast white arena of the frozen North.

WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)
An Educational Film in the Programme: "The Education of the Blind."
To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)
NEXT SATURDAY
at the
WEST-END CINEMA
JACK AND THE BEANSTALK
The Biggest Spectacular Photo-Fautasy of the World.
The Age-Old Fairy Story now on the Screen!

William Fox waved his magic wand at the Fox Western Studio and lo and behold, there sprung us as if made by fairies, the beautiful spectacular age-long fireside tale of "Jack and the Beanstalk."

Everybody knows the story, which has been handed down from the earliest days of the English speaking peoples as a heritage of delight of the little ones of modern times. It is filmed for children, by children, and released by the Fox Film Corporation.

NEXT SATURDAY
at the
West-End Cinema
(New Churney Road)

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present Tonight and this Week the Last Four Parts—5,000 feet—of their popular and powerful Serial
"THE LOST CITY"
Featuring the popular Screen Star
Juanita Hansen
All the woes and worries of Princess Elyata and Stanley Morton now end. The beloved bride, who was believed to be dead, again turns up in a place where she was the last expected and everything ends,—as it ought to be—in happiness, peace and contentment!
The Programme includes a 2-Reel Comedy
"A CLEVER DUMMY"
featuring the pretty, adorable heroine of a hundred deeds
Juanita Hansen
The programme also includes a
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
COMEDY.
GLOBE CINEMA
(Sandhurst Road).
To-night: at 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)
NEXT SATURDAY
at the
GLOBE CINEMA
William Fox's New Wonder Photo-Fantasy for Children between Five and Ninety has taken the Whole World by Storm.
"JACK AND THE BEANSTALK"
(8 Reels—8,000 feet.)
Everybody knows the story Which has been handed down from the earliest English peoples as a heritage of joy to the present day. "Jack and the Beanstalk," Which has delighted the hearts of children all over the World, has now been caught before the all-seeing eye of the camera, caged and made ready to present to the world in a tangible, visible form. The master mind of William Fox, film wizard, now presents to you the Fox kiddie wonder picture.
At the
GLOBE CINEMA,
(Sandhurst Road).

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.
To-Night
The Second instalment of the Feature seria
THE PIRATE GOLD
Episodes 3 & 4
PATHE GAZETTE
latest.
A COMIC CARTOON & COMEDY
Time:
7, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m. daily
Matinees on Bank Holidays and Saturdays at 5 p.m. and Sundays at 3-30 and 5-15
POPULAR PRICES
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"

BOMBAY'S POPULAR PICTURE RENDEZVOUS
THE MAJESTIC
(Tram Terminus Girgaum)
The newest Sensible Serial of the Season
TRAILED by THREE
a splendid chapter play of the Master passion of Human Life full of Suspense, glowing with rich romance and dangerous adventures,
featuring
American stage idol
STUART HOLMES
and beautiful dauntless
FRANKIE MANN.
FIRST INSTALMENT
Commences to-day
follow it and you are bound to follow the others.
Four Shows daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.

MADAN THEATRES, Ld. Attractions.
THE EXCELSIOR
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.
Sharp
Eastern Tours, Ld.
present the
ROYAL OPERA COMPANY
In a Repertoire of
WORLD FAMOUS COMIC OPERAS
LAST FEW NIGHTS.
To-day Thurs. 10th; To-morrow Fri. 11th, Sat. 12th at 9-30 p. m.
Sunday 13th Feb. at 5-30 p. m.
REDUCED PRICE MATINEE
"THE BOHEMIAN GIRL"
Plan at ROSE & Co. upto 6 p.m., after 7 p. m. at the Theatre.

The Excelsior
FOR FIVE NIGHTS ONLY
Commencing Fri. 18th to Tues. 22nd
Reduced Price Matinee Sunday 20th.
Under the Distinguished Patronage of
SIR GEORGE LLOYD, G.C.I.E., D.S.O.
and
LADY LLOYD
THE BOMBAY AMATEURS
(By arrangement with M. E. Bandman)
present
"The Dollar Princess"
A Musical Play in 3 Acts
The Great Success from Daly's Theatre London.
Mrs. Jas. McGrath, Mrs. D. B. Binning, Miss M. Aitken, Mrs. E. C. B. Acworth, Mrs. Chadwick, Mrs. Hirsch, Miss Armitage, Mrs. Harrison, Miss Harvey, Mrs. Kennedy Minards, Mrs. Ormerod, Mrs. Sampson, Mrs. Skilliter, Mrs. Trollope, Miss Turton, and Miss Whyte, Messrs. Jas. McGrath, Duncan Wilson, D. B. Binning, Major Ranshaw, Messrs. Mackenzie, Dockerty, Mitchell, Birtwistle, Chadwick, Davies, Duval, Hansen, Hardcastle, Joel, Simmons, Smith Sopranich, Warren-Smith, Symonds, Fairclough, Turton and Wadeson,
The Opera produced by
Mr. James McGrath
Specially augmented Orchestra under
Mr. Edward Behr
Plan Now open at Rose & Co.

THE EMPIRE
Daily: 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
The 8th Annual round up
Thrilling Sporting Events taken at the Annual Fixture at Pendleton Origon.
Thrilling Stunts by Cow-Boys and Cow-Girls.

H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught's Tour in India
H.R.H. OPENS MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
GARDEN PARTY AT MADRAS
POLO TOURNAMENT
PRESENTATION OF COLOURS.

The Empress
Daily 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
The Serial of a Thousand Mysteries and Thundering Thrills
TRAIL OF THE OCTOPUS
TRAIL OF THE OCTOPUS
Featuring the Immensely popular Stars
BEN WILSON
and
NEVA GERBER
will crawl right down into your hearts and stay there for weeks.
4th, 5th and 6th Episodes.

THE WEATHER.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 9th February, 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear and humidity is in defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and the air is drier than usual. Day temperature is normal; night temperature is generally below the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear and the air is drier than usual. Day temperature is nearly normal; night temperature is below the average.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear and the air is drier than usual. Day temperature is above normal at Veraval; night temperature is lower than usual in Cutch and Kathiawar, the minimum thermometer at Bhuj recording a temperature of 43 deg. which is 13 deg. below normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear and the air is drier than usual. Day temperature is nearly normal; night temperature is lower than usual at Saugor.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear except at Karwar. Humidity is in defect in the north of the division. Day temperature is lower than usual at Ratnagiri; night temperature is nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear and the air is generally drier than usual. Day temperature is nearly normal; night temperature is higher than usual at Aurangabad.

General Remarks.—Weather has remained dry except at Colombo which reports a light fall of rain. Skies are lightly clouded in the south of the Peninsula but fine clear weather prevails over the rest of the reporting area.

Forecast.—Dry weather is likely to continue.

INDIA TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY FOR THE 8TH FEBRUARY, 1921.

There have been a few light falls of rain or snow in Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province and Bihar. A feeble western depression is affecting the extreme north of India.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON WEDNESDAY, THE 9TH FEB. 1921.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total, 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.
SIND GULF—					
Roshire		71			—3.29
Do (18th)	62	49.8	85	4.59	—3.24
Jask	68	50 0	73	0.06	—2.53
Do. ( )					
Muskat	78.3	52.0	66	0.17	—2.11
Do (18th)					
PUNJAB—					
Multan	73.3	63 8	59	0.06	
Rawalpindi	71.6	41 1	69	2.56	—0 82
Lahore	6:	39 8	77	0 31	2.16
Hissar	71	14 5	47	0.11	—1 87
Ambala	74	40 2	55	1.84	+1 04
Delhi	72	43.7	53	1 33	
UNITED PROVINCES					
Agra	71.6	48.0	46	1.50	—0.36
Manipuri	95.6	45 2	65	1.18	1 53
Jhansi	76	45	51	0 28	—0 26
Cawnpore	77.1	4 .3	54	2.51	+0.47
Allahabad	76	45 4	49	2.10	+2 13
RHEDAND RAJPUTANA					
Jacobabad	78	46 3	28	0	+1 16
Karachi	69	7 8	52	0 28	—0 07
Ajmer	75	53 0	44	0.22	—0 66
Jaipur	75	43 4	46	0.41	—0 64
Kotah	77	42		0.66	—0 12
Mount Abu	63.	46 6	26	0	—0 81
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—					
Bhuj	79	43 1	54	0	—3 74
Dwarka	79	69 1	46	0	—0 87
Veraval	85	65.1	19	0	—0 25
Rajkot	82	47 9	24	0	—0 36
Bhavnagar Pass	84	51 4	15	0	—0 36
Surat	86	62 5	38	0.07	—0 31
Ahmedabad	86	6	25	0	—0 28
Deesa	84	53 0	18	0	—0 28
Hoomuch	77	54 5	30	0.01	—0 25
Indore	81	60 1	33	0.45	—0 54
CENTRAL PROVINCES					
Jubbulpore	80	50.5	49	1.05	—0 34
Saugor	78	48 6	80	0 04	—0 88
Hoshangabad	8.	9	2	0 09	—1 60
Khandwa	88	63 8	34	0.46	—1 00
Akola	93	1	22	0 10	—0.61
Amraoti	9	50 9	6	0.09	—1 60
Nagpur	91.	42.8	3	0.19	—1 40
Chanda	92	59 0	52	0.08	1 50
Raipur	93	56.8	45	2 20	+1 39
KONKAN—					
Bombay	87	65 1	53		—1 34
Ratnagiri	8	64 1	55	0	+0 75
Marmugoa	89.7	69.5	85	0	—0.58
Karwar	80.6	6 6	88	0 15	—1 92
				0	
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—					
Hyderabad	83	49.9	37	0	—1.09
Mahabaleshwar	68	5 4	76	0.12	—3.05
Ahmednagar	87	52 7	57	0	—0 96
Poona	88	0 3	1	0 00	—1 22
Sholapur	9	6 7	41	0	—1.45
Bijapur	89	58 5	17	0.07	—1.43
Belgaum	89	6 6	57	0	—1 21
Aurangabad	86	64 3	49	0 48	—1.87
Nizamabad (Indur)	88.	54 4	57	0 01	—1.16
Hyderabad					
MALABAR AND CENTRAL MALABAR AND KANARESE—					
Mangalore	94	71 1	87	5 77	—0.46
Calicut	88	7 5	84	8 60	—1 33
Cochin	85	75	79	16.22	+2 35
Colombo	8.	72.8	96	27.46	+2 16
					×7.58
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND KANARESE—					
Kodaikanal					+5.79
Kanjeeram	89.	63 9	82	1 73	—4.97
Nellore	87	64 7	43	0.3.	—1.90
Vellore	84	9 6	8.	3 10	—1.78
Madras	87	65 8	80	25.97	+15.47
Bangalore	84	58.8	65	2.70	+0.10
Coimbatore	9.	57	79	11.2	+4.06
Trichinopoly	90.	69.0	79	27 61	+19.28
Negapatam	85	71.0	79	26.40	+16.79

The long projected scheme for construction of wire aerial ropeway from Kathgodam to Nainital and Almora in the Kumaun Hills has been finally worked out and sen to the Secretary of State for sanction.

The Hon. Mr. Syed Raza Ali, Vakil, High Court, Allahabad, has been unopposed elected to the Council of State in place of the Hon. Raja of Mumudabad.

The Madras Liberal League has sent message of condolence to Mrs. R. N. Mudholkar, expressing appreciation of the public services of the late Mr. R. N. Mudholkar. and the sense of loss sustained by the country in his loss.

Sir Robert Baden Powell, the Chief Scout, and Lady Powell, the Chief Guide, are expected in Madras on the 15th instant, and will probably stay there till the 19th evening, when they leave for Calcutta. A heavy programme of Scout activities has been arranged in honour of his visit.

KATOL
STICKS
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JAPAN INSECT POWDER CO.
Princess St., BOMBAY.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON.

BIG MEETING: 2ND DAY.

GALWAY GATE WINS THE MALABAR HILL PLATE.

The second day of the big meeting of the Bombay racing season came off yesterday, when a very large attendance was present to witness the nine events on the programme. This long programme necessitated an early start; but as the weather was cool and pleasant one did not feel uncomfortable to be out early in the afternoon. The sport was most interesting in all the events and the public did not find it an easy task to spot the winners in most of them. Remunerative dividends were returned and though punters did not seem to have the best of the exchanges a very pleasant afternoon was spent. Not Much who ran unplaced in the Innovation Plate on Saturday last won the Melbourne Plate yesterday pulling up. We understand that the trainer and jockey were called up by the Stewards to explain the running of this horse on Saturday last. This, indeed, is a case that calls for an explanation as it is not possible that a horse could have struck form so suddenly to win in the manner he did yesterday. The same may be said about Gipsy's Advice who ran nowhere in the Fort Plate on Saturday last but won comfortably the Powai Plate yesterday. We are yet not aware that any explanation has been asked regarding this horse's running yesterday.

The first and second divisions of the Abberley Plate of 6 furlongs for horses in the 3rd division were the two first events of the day. In the first division which saw a field of 14 out, St. Agnes Eve ridden by Brown attracted most attention; Tourney, Gavrelle and South Star were also well fancied. Tourney ran right up to the turn and petered away while St. Agnes Eve was a bad third. Glass Bead who has a Colombo reputation found it too hard here and Gavrelle was never seen in the race. Allensmore who had shown some form lately, won pretty easily from White Poppy. In the second division of the plate only ten contestants started. Mr. Thaddeus' bracket was favourite but the winner turned out to be Mirabelle who beat Gold Reef handsomely. Vanclerc ran well and secured third place while My Patseye a well fancied horse was a bad fourth.

The third event on the programme was the Powai Plate of 1¼ miles for horses in the 3rd division. In this race ten started. Gipsy's Advice was heavily backed and money was also invested on Beggar Prince and Spearwood. Many fancied Marcodia though this horse seems to have gone back of late. He ran pretty stiffly all the way and finished in the bunch.

The Cambridgeshire Stakes of 1 mile for horses in the 2nd and 3rd divisions were also divided and in each race a large field started. In the first division Dialect, Atrocity, Violinist and Eager To found numerous supporters. Violinist appeared a winner till before the stands where he was passed by Eager To and Dialect. He died away completely and failed to secure a place. His heavy weight told just at the end.

A large field went out in the Adelaide Plate of 5 furlongs for horses in the 2nd division. Belevedere and Fussy were favourites. This race was won by Liberty who beat Owen Roe with 8-8 in the Lingfield Plate at the 4th Extra Meeting. Mist and Fussy placed but Belevedere was stopped by the weight.

Though only three horses started in the Malabar Hill Plate this race was a very interesting one as opinion was divided regarding the possibility of Roubaix to sprint with Galway Gate and his full brother Western Wave. Galway Gate cracked the pace from the start and Roubaix was unable to keep up with him. Galway Gate won by half a furlong in the record time of 1-13 1/5. Great excitement prevailed as the public expected Roulbaix to show a better fight. Roubaix seems to have lost his sprinting qualities, he is now a great stayer.

The Bombay Derby of 1½ miles was the next event to follow. This year the field was very poor in quality. It was properly speaking a race for Arabs in the 2nd division. It appears that many horses that were entered were struck off on account of fever from which many horses are actually suffering in these days. Tipperary and Benares for instance were scratched on account of this Dilawar won race as was expected and proved himself a fine stayer as he was in front from start to finish. Trade Mark and Kitchener placed. Winning Post was well fancied by his connections but this delicate horse found 8-5 too much for him. Quantity was well spoken of but he was last early in the race.

The Melbourne Plate was considered a good thing for Quarryman but this time Mr. R.R.S.'s fine horse met a better one in Not Much who made every post a winning post from the start. Poignant ran disappointingly. This horse is never generously treated by the handicapper.

The 2nd division of the Cambridgeshire Stakes proved a good thing for Piccolo though his stable companion Verna stuck to his heels in a most determined manner. Le Vergeo could not do more than securing fourth place while Gunning, Treasury and Plaxtol found the pace too hot for them.

The sucessful jockeys were Stokes who rode two winners, Lambert, Herbert, Huxley, Morris, Bowley, Donnelly and Rose who rode one winner each. The successful trainers were, Mahomed, Irani, Harrison, Firth Robinson, Greenhalgh (Jnr) Ferguson (Jnr.) Mumford, and Ramshaw, who trained one winner each.

THE ABBERLEY PLATE— (Div. 1).—Distance 6 furlongs 41 yards.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 800; third Rs. 400.
Mr. Darcy's ALLENSMORE 7-7, Lambert 1
Mr. Bishan Narain Bhargava's WHITE POPPY 7-4 Rose 2
Mr. Kelso's ST. AGNE'S EVE 8-8 Brown 3
Mr. Toogood's SOUTH STAR 7-13 Cracknell 4
Did not run:—Renette; Whit Monday.
Also ran:—Glass Bead, Winnne B., Gavrelle, Lucky Queen, Tourney, Pretty Margaret, Binfield Grove, Ragazzo Miss Glad Eyes and Ampanda.
The Race:—Ragazzo jumped to the front followed by Allensmore, Whie Poppy and St. Agne's Eve, they raced in this order till the 2nd furlong post where Ragazzo dropped back, Allensmore then secured command and was first round the home turn pursued by White Poppy, St. Agnes Eve and South Star. Allensmore resisted White Poppy and won by ½ lengths, ¾ length between second and third, 2 lengths.
Time—1m. 16 2/5 secs.
Favourite St. Agne's Eve.
1st Tote paid Win Rs. 171. Places Rs. 36 Rs. 45 Rs. 20.
2nd Tote paid Win Rs. 55/8 Places Rs. 15 Rs. 20 Rs. 13.
Trainer—A. R. Mahomed.

THE ABBERLEY PLATE (Div II) —Distance 6 furlongs 41 yards.

Winner, Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 800; third Rs. 400.
Mr. Bullion's MIRABELLE 8-9 Herbert 1
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' GOLD REEF 8-8 J.J. Meekings 2
Mr. Sangidas Jesiram's VANCLERC 7-9 Stokes 3
Mr. M. Patel's MY PATSEY 7-12 Lambert 4
Did not run:—Valentine's Brook, Look Out.
Also ran:—Sospello, Jacky Firth, Try All, Lady Changeful, Overseas, Substance and Elphene.
The Race.—Vanclerk raced to the front, attended by Mirabelle, Jacky Firth and My Patsey, Mirabelle took over command from Vanclerc and was first into the straight when Gold Reef made his efforts but Mirabelle kept him at bay and won a good race by ½ a length, head, ¾ length.
Time—1m. 16 4/5 secs.
Favourite—Sospello.
1st Tote paid Win Rs. 151/8 Places Rs. 55 Rs. 33 Rs. 58/8.
2nd Pote paid Win Rs. 100/8. Places Rs. 19 Rs. 16/8 Rs. 23.
Trainer—J. K. Irani.

THE POWAI PLATE—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 800; third Rs. 400.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Gipsy's Advice 8-9 Huxley 1
Mr. M. H. Sanjana's BEGGAR PRINCE 9-0 Barden 2
Mr. P. B. Avasia's SPEARWOOD a9-0 Wood 3
Mr. Sangidas Jesiram's SIMON GRAB 8-7 Bona 4
Did not run:—Archer, Millmount, Maiden Palm, Trezidella.
Also ran:—Mametz, Quartzite, King's Own, Leofric, Gunda and Aries.
The Race:—They got off in a line and when they settled down, Beggar Prince was ahead of Arles, Gunda and Simon Grab, Arles died away at the 6 furlong post when Beggar Prince maintained his position on the rails, Spearwood and Gipsy's Advice then moved up and lay behind the leader, Beggar Prince was first round the home turn where Gipsy's Advice gave chase and passed the leader to win by 1 length ½ length, ¼ length.
Time—2m. 9 1/5 secs.
Favourite—Beggar Prince.
1st Tote paid Win Rs. 66. Places Rs. 18 Rs. 13/8 Rs. 18/8.
2nd Tote paid Win Rs. 32/8. Places Rs. 9-8 Rs. 8 Rs. 10.
Trainer—J. Robinson.

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES (Div. I.)—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 3,000; third Rs. 2,000.
Mr. N. Begmahomed's EAGER TO 8-5 Morris 1
Mr. M. Goculdass' DIALECT 7-9 Herbert 2
Mr. Frank's MILLMOUNT 7-6 cd. 7-8 Orrel 3
Mr. E. A. Gubbay's LITTLE TROUT 9-4 Trahan 4
Did not run:—Royal Band; Cyanite, Spearwood.
Also ran:—Violinist, Fitz Clarence, Tagamor, Dori, Atrocity, Archer, Anthracite and Kilbay
The Race:—As soon as the barrier rose Violinist jumped out attended by Little Trout. Anthracite and Eager To. This was the order for the greater part of the journey, before they entered the straight for home Eager To got into a good position and followed by Dialect the pair came abreast, Eager To smothered Dialect and Millmount who made a rush for third place, and won by 2 lengths, neck, neck.
Time—1m. 40 3/5 secs.
Favourite—Violinist.
1st Tote paid Win Rs. 61 Places Rs. 20/8 Rs. 45/8 Rs. 25/8.
2nd Tote paid Win Rs. 40 Places Rs. 10 Rs. 19 Rs. 10/8.
Trainer—D Greenhalgh (Jnr.)

THE ADELAIDE PLATE—Distance 5 furlongs (Straight).

Winner Rs. 4,500; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 750.
Mr. Pine's LIBERTY 8-4 Bowley 1
Mrs. Metha and Mr. Patel's BELLE SYME 7-6 Lynch 2
Mr. Blessington's MIST 7-2 cd. 7-4 Donnelly 3
Mr. F. A. Tarrant's FUSSY 7-10 Orrel 4
Dnd not run:—Pine Tree.
Also ran.—Divide, Eudoxus, Belvedere, Woorali, Braida Garth, Verres, Crushed Glass, Forfeit Lass, Stellite, Crackneli, Mossley, Magic Prince, Royal Jewel, Southwell, Like Magic and Chauntress.
The Race.—They were sent away to a good start, Fussy and Belle Syme were first into their strides, next were Liberty and Mist, they practically raced in this order till very near home here Liberty passed Belle Syme and Fussy and was challenged by Mist, a close race resulted in a victory for Liberty by a short neck, neck, ¼ length.
Time 1 min.
Favourite.—Belvedere.
1st Tote paid Win Rs. 144/8 Places Rs. 40 Rs. 31 Rs. 28.
2nd Tote paid Win Rs. 89 Places Rs. 24/8 Rs. 16/8 Rs. 13.
Trainer.—T. Harrison.

THE MALABAR HILL PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs 41 yards.

Winner, Rs. 12,000; second Rs. 4,000 third Rs. 2,000.
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's GALWAY GATE 7-2 Rose 1
Mr. M. Goculdass' ROUBAIX 9-0 Huxley 2
H.H. Maharaja of Nawanagar's WESTERN WAVE 8-8 Townsend 3
Did not run.—Quarryman.
Also ran.—Poignant and Eudoxus.
The Race.—Galway Gate shot out of the barrier and paced from the very start, Western Wave and Roubaix kept together behind the leader, near the 2nd furlong post Roubaix passed Western Wave, and gave chase to Galway Gate but he could create no impression on the leader who won in a canter by 6 lengths, 10 lengths.
Time—1min. 13 1/5 secs.
Favourite Roubaix.
1st Tote paid Win Rs. 41 Places—
2nd Tote paid Win Rs. 18.
Trainer—P. J. Firth.

The BOMBAY DERBY—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 3,000; third Rs. 2,000.
Mr. Heath's DILAWAR 7-8 Donnelly ... 1
Mr. M. Goculdass' WAABIL 6-11 Bona ... 4
Meekings 2
Mr. Fence's KITCHENER 7-8 Lambert 3
Mr. M. Goculdass' WAABIL 7-11 Bona ... 4
Did not run:—
Also ran.—Karikata, Amir Aswad, Glencoe, Quantity, Winning Post, Nevermind, Chieftain, Vershan, and Domineer.
The Race:—Domineer, Nevermind, Glencoe and Waabil formed the first group of leaders, who raced along the 5 furlong straight course after they had been sent away, Winning Post, Karikata and Kitchener with Dilawar alongside were in the group behind, at the 6 furlong post Dilawar got the rails and beside him were Trade Mark, Kitchener, Waabil and Glencoe, Dilawar brought them along and came round the turn attended by Trade Mark and Kitchener, An interesting race resulted in victory for Dilawar by ¾ length, 1 length short head.
Time 2min. 53 3/5 secs.
Favourite—Chieftain, Trade Mark.
1st Tote paid Win Rs. 59 Places Rs. 20, Rs. 19/8 Rs. 66/8.
2nd Tote paid Win Rs. 43 Places Rs. 10/8 Rs. 11/8 Rs. 26.
Trainer—F. Ferguson (Jnr.)

THE MELBOURNE PLATE—Distance 7 furlongs 65 yards.

Winner Rs. 12,000; second Rs. 4,000, third Rs. 2,000.
Mr. Sangidas Jesiram's NOT MUCH 8-9 Stokes 1
Mr. M. Goculdass' VERGE 9-0 Huxley ... 2
Mr. R.R.S.' QUARRYMAN 9-4 Brown ... 3
Messrs. Skelton and Pechey's ALELI 8-10 Harrison. 4
Did not run:—Waynflete, Mordennis.
Also ran:—Poignant, Simon's Choice, Splendid Spur, Monteith, Senparison and Brendam.
The Race.—Not Much cracked the pace from Simon's Choice and Quarryman, Verge and Aleli were next in order, there was no change except at the 2nd furlong post where Simon's Choice died away Not Much kept going and though Quaryman and Verge attempted a feeble challenge the leader won easily by 2 lengths, neck nec.
Time—1min. 29 1/5 secs.
Favourite—Quarryman.
1st Tote paid Win Rs. 46/8 Places Rs. 19/8 Rs. 24/8 Rs. 17/8.
2nd Tote paid Win Rs. 52, Places Rs. 16 Rs. 11 Rs. 9.
Trainer—W. Mumford.

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES (Div. II)—Distance—1 mile.

Winner Rs. 10,000 second Rs. 3,000 third Rs. 2,000.
Mr. F. G. Kennedy's PICCLO 8-0 Stokes 1
Mrs. J. L. Ainsworth's VERNA 6-12 cd. 7-0 Rose 2
Mr. N. Beg Mahomed Pourboire 8-5 Morris 3
Mr. R.R.S.'s LE VERGUIER 7-9 Lambert 4
Did not run:—
Also ran:—Christmas Holiday, Plaxtol, Treasury, Gunning, Penny Pie, Lover True, Cymar, Fleurboix, Quite Dark, Barto and Heir-at-Law.
The Race.—Piccolo was first in his strides, pursued by Le Verguier, Verna was next. The remainder of the field came bunched up, Piccolo kept going faster and faster and wore down Le Verguier in the run for home, Verna and Pourboire also passed Le Verguier, but Piccolo stayed their vigorous challenges to win by ¼ length, neck, short neck.
Favourite—Piccalo.
Time——
1st Tote paid Win Rs. 30 places Rs. 17 Rs. 24 Rs. 25-8.
2nd Tote paid Win Rs. 18/8 Places Rs. 9/8 Rs. 12/8 Rs. 25/8.
Trainer—E. C. Ramshaw.

AGAKHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

ARGYLLS BECOME FINALISTS

(From our Own Corresponden't.)

POONA, Feb. 8.

This second semi-final was played between the Argyll and Sutherlands Highlanders and 2nd Lincolnshire Regiment teams on the Gymkhana ground on Monday evenin before a large crowd and an exciting and tough game ended in a win for the Argylls by 1 goal to nothing. Play throughout was fast and even and each set of the forwards missed many openings. Nothing had been scored, when the teams crossed over and play continued to be of ding dong nature. Half way through the second moiety, the Argylls made a strong attack and from a scrimmage in the goal mouth succeeded in scoring. The Lincolns were unable to obtain an equaliser and the game ended as stated. Mention should be made of the fine goal keeping by both goalies and both teams played well.

W. I. T. MATCHES.

MIXED DOUBLES.

Mrs. Row and Wagle Beat Mrs. Hunt and Brough 8—6, 6—1.

Mr. and Mrs. Portloc Beat Lady Tata and Jeejeebhoy 6—3, 6—4.

Match for To-morrow the 10th Feb. 1921.
Fakuda and Harwood v/s. Brough and Portlock.

Final of the Mixed Doubles will be played on Friday the 11th instant at 5 p.m., on Queen's Road Court.

Entrance Fee Rs. 2. Friday, Saturday and Monday.

MR. BANKER AND MR. JAMNADAS

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The public needs no introduction to Mr. Ratansi D. Morarji. He is also one of the followers of Mrs. Besant, so naturally thinks it his duty to defend the other follower of that lady. There was no need of placing the whole resolution before the public again. All must have read it and Mr Banker cannot have failed to read such a nice by worded resolution. I dare say that what Mr. Banker spoke the other day in the meeting was not out of enthusiasm and excitement but he said what he meant, thereby only echoing the public voice. Will Mr. Jamnadas state what he is going to do if he does not get a satisfactory reply from his Excellency the Governor-General in Council?—Yours, etc.,

L. B. BHANSALI.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

M. C. C. BEAT VICTORIA BY 7 WICKETS.

(REUTER'S CRICKET SPECIAL.)

MELBOURNE, Feb. 8.

The weather was glorious on the wicket in good condition, when Australian overnight not-outs Ryder resumed batting this morning. The batsmen made a good stand though the rate of scoring was slow. Keating was at the wicket seventy minutes for his 28. Ryder reached his century after 200 minutes and his complete innings of 108 occupied 223 minutes. He hit six fours.

England's second innings occupied in all sixty minutes and the Victorian score was passed with the loss of three wickets, the M. C. C. thus winning by seven wickets.

Bowling for the M. C. C. Hobbs had no wickets for eleven runs, Douglas nought for 38, Woolley one for 63, Fender one for 51, Parkin four for 76, Wilson one for 33 and Rhodes two for 20.

Bowling for Victoria, McDonald had three wickets for 32, Ryder nought for 30, Grimmett nought for 6, and Keating nought for 7.

The scores:—

VICTORIA.
First Innings.

Mayne, b Hitch	27
Sandford, b Bitch	3
Park, c Hendren, b Douglas	2
Ryder, c and b Douglas	54
Ponsford, c Parkin, b Woolley	6
Keating, c Douglas, b Hitch	15
Ferguson, c Dolphin, b Hitch	6
Ellis, st Dolphin, b Parkin	8
Davies, c Dolphin, b Douglas	61
Grimmett, not out	31
McDonald, b Rhodes	42
Extras	13
Total	268

Second Innings.

Sandford b Parkin	72
Mayne b Parkin	33
Ryder c Hobbs b Parkin	108
Park c Fender b Woolley	1
Davies c Hobbs b Wilson	20
Ponsford st Dolphin b Fender	19
Keating 1-b-w b Rhodes	28
Ferguson run out	2
Ellis b Rhodes	0
Grimmett not out	3
McDonald c Waddington b Parkin	6
Extras	3
Total	295

M. C. C.
First Innings.

Hobbs, c Ellis, b Ryder	12
Rhodes, 1-b-w, b McDonald	15
Makepeace, c Ryder, b McDonald	3
Hendren c Park b McDonald	271
Woolley, b Ryder	20
Fender, c Ryder, b McDonald	10
Douglas not out	133
Wilson c Ellis b McDonald	0
Dolphin b McDonald	2
Parkin 1-b-w b Grimmett	8
Hitch absent	0
Extras	12
Total	486

Second Innings.

Hobbs not out	26
Rhodes c Ellis b McDonald	5
Makepeace c Ellis b McDonald	11
Hendren b McDonald	24
Woolley not out	9
Extras	3
Total (for 3 wkts.)	78

Bowling for Victoria:—McDonald had six wickets for 145 Ryder 2 for 94, Grimmett for 114.

Bowling for M. C. C.:—Woolley up to present has taken 1 wicket for 44, Fender 1 for 51, Parkin 2 for 56, Wilson 1 for 25, Hobbs nought for 11, Douglas nought for 17, Rhodes nought for 11.

FOURTH TEST MATCH TEAM.

It is announced that there will only be two changes in the Australian team to meet the M. C. C. in fourth test match which will begin on Friday, Carter and Andrews taking the places of Oldfield and Park.

INTERNATIONAL TENNIS.

DAVIS CUP CHALLENGE ROUND ON SEPTEMBER 2.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 7.
Recd. 12 noon, Feb. 9.

New York.—The challenge round of the Davis Cup will be played at Forest Hills, New York, on September 2nd.

INTERNATIONAL RUGBY

A CORRECTION.

In the International Rugby match played at Swansea between Scotland and Wales the result in the headline was wrongly stated to be a draw. Scotland won by 14 points; (Two tries—6 pts, one penalty goal —3 pts and one goal—5 pts) to 8 (Two drop goals).

WELTERWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

BRITTON BEATS LEWIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 8.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Feb. 9.

New York.—In the welterweight Championship of the World Britton, previous holder, retained his title by beating Kid Lewis on pounts in the fifteen round contest.

ASSOCIATION CUP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 7.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Feb. 9.

Draw for the Third round of the Association Cup has resulted as follows:—

Plymouth v. Chelsea, Luton v. Preston, Southend v. Tottenham Hotspurs, Everton v. Newcastle, Hull v. Burnley, Southampton v. Cardiff, Aston Villa v. Huddersfield, Fulham v. Wolverhampton.

ABDUR REHMAN STREET TRAGEDY.

TWO MORE DIE: 5 VICTIMS IN ALL.

Out of the four men wounded by the Pathan Mahomed Akram two more died in the evening of the same day at the hospital. Altogether five men have died out of the six stabbed.

THE INQUEST.

The Coroner held an inquest at the Coroner's Court on the bodies of (1) Louis De Souza aged 65, (2) Krishna Atmaram a police sepoy aged 20, (3) a Hindu, name not known, (4) Francis Check Fernandes aged 30, and (5) Joa. Phillip De Costa, who died of wounds inflicted by Pathan Mahomed Akram Mahomed Azam, who was present at the enquiry.

After two witnesses had identified the bodies of some of the deceased, Mr. Dadiba Edulji Nanji, an army contractor, residing at Frere Road, said about 9-30 a.m. on Tuesday morning he saw a crowd at Abdul Rahman Street, and heard an alarm. He jumped out of his carriage and saw the suspect with a knife in his hand and the old man Louis De Souza lying on the ground. He died soon after. His throat was out; the witness desired to catch the assailant, but people disuaded him. He followed him when the suspect stabbed a Hindu in the stomach, who fell and again he stabbed another Goanese boy who ran on the Cranac Road and the suspect then ran towards the Juma Musjid where he stabbed another Christian, who managed to move away. Then the suspect again ran towards Janjikar Street and Krishna Atmaram the policeman was his victim. The policeman put out his arms to stop him when the suspect stabbed him.

The witness went behind the suspected man, put his arms round him and tripped him. He fell against a shop. Witness caught his beard with his left hand and with the right hand he caught the hand in which the suspect had the knife. He thus held him till police sepoy No. 1931 came and helped him. They then tied the hands of the suspected man, after taking the knife from him. He saw him stabbing altogether four men. He then went to the police station.

After some further evidence had been taken, further enquiry was adjourned.

DID NOT RECEIVE "JUSTICE"!

PRISONER THOWS SHOE AT MAGISTRATE.

Before Mr. B. N. Athavle at the Dadar Police Court one Govinda a mill-hand was charged with causing grievous hurt to a Hindu by knocking his teeth. Upon the evidence before the Magistrate the accused was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, or, in the alternative, four months' rigorous imprisonment. The Magistrate said that on account of the prisoner's pleader asking for mercy he had passed a very lenient sentence on the accused. Hearing the sentence on him the prisoner said that he had not received justice at the hands of the Magistrate and he took off his shoe and threw it at the Magistrate. Mr. Athavle was struck on his cheeck, but he received no injuries.

GAMBLING IN SHAIKH MEMON STREET

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—To a spectator passing by the Shaikh Memon Street, the natural idea that dawns upon him is the huge and open gambling carried on therein throughout twenty-four hours. The legitimate inference which one is inclined to draw can be that commerce has been replaced by speculation.

In spite of the defects of the Gambling Act having been remedied by Government, how is it that open and daylight gambling is allowed to go on in Shaikh Memon Street? At 4 p.m. in the evening the passage is so blocked by the vehicles as to render traffic absolutely impossible. An ordinary person passing by has to take 15 or 20 minutes in going from one end of the street to the other.

I shall narrate the different forms of gambling given the freest scope in Shaikh Memon Street.

(1). *Katcha Khandi of Cotton.*—Settlement every Saturday, and based upon the rates ruling in the Pucca Market.

(2) *Godadi.*—This requires some explanation. The loss or gain to a dabbler into it is calculated on the basis of the last rate at which the market closes at Colaba.

(3) *Teji Mandi of Futures.*—This means the gambling based on the 'Futures' of every preceding day whether up or down.

(4) *Katcha Patla.*—Similar to Katcha Khandi of Cotton. Settlement every Saturday, and is based upon the rates of gold obtaining in the gold Market.

(5) *Katcha Alsi.* (Linseed)—Similar to Katcha Khandi of cotton. Settlement every Saturday, and is purely based upon the rates of Alsi (Linseed) obtaining in the Seeds Market.

(6) Gambling based upon the fluctuations in cotton prices at short intervals.

(7) Gambling based upon the numbers of victorias.

Besides the above forms of gambling many other are current in this Street, which require suppression with a firm hand. It is largely apprehended that one day the dabblers may be caught red-handed. But innocent passers-by stand the danger of being entrapped and caught by the Police, though the poor fellows may not in any way be concerned.

For the safety of the innocent people at least, such forms of gambling ought to be stopped.—Yours, etc.,

"TRUTH."

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Special General Meeting of the Bandra Municipality, Town Hall 6-30 p.m.

Mails for Mombasa, Mozambique, etc., per s.s. "Heroa" closes at 9 a.m.

Mail steamer "Kaledonia" with outward mails of January 27, expected to arrive at 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, February 12.

The S. S. Plassy with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

THURSDAY, Feb. 17.

Big Public Meeting on behalf of Y. W. C. A. at the Central Building, Mavo Road, 6 p.m. H. E. Hon. Lady Lloyd preside.

TUESDAY, Feb. 22.

Their Excellencies reception at Government House to have the honour of meeting Field-Marshal H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught 9-45 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23.

A Ball at Government House to have the honour of meeting Field-Marshal H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, 9-45 p.m.

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Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

PEREIRA:—D. E. Pereira of Andheri, late of Shaw Wallace and Co., Bombay. Funeral 4 p.m. Thursday. Friends and relations will please accept this intimation.

BAND AT P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

The band of the G. I. P. Rly. Regt. A. F. (India) will play at the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana this evening commencing at (6-15) p.m.

HINDI CLASS AT NATIONAL COLLEGE.

A Hindi class is held regularly at the Marwadi Vidyalaya (top floor) Sandhurst Road from 6-30 to 7-30 p.m. It is free and open to outsiders (Non-Cooperators) also.

ARYAN EXCELSIOR LEAGUE.

A general meeting of the A. E. League will be held on the 12th instant at 5-30 p.m. at Girgaum Gujerathi Boys' School. Only members are to be present.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-morrow, at the Bombay Presidency Association Rooms.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The total mortality on the 8th instant was 156 as compared with 167 of the corresponding day of last year and 288 in 1919. There were 2 attacks and 1 death from plague and 3 attacks and 3 deaths from small-pox.

A SPINNING CLASS.

A Spinning class for all those who are disirous to learn Spinning is opened at Sandhurst Road A. 79, (Kanji Bhuvan, 3rd floor) between 8 and 10 a.m. and 5 and 7 p.m. Inquiries for Spinning wheels and its accessories may be made of Laxmidas Mangaldas Shrukant at the above adress and time.

NOTICE TO N. C. O. STUDENTS.

The usual class will be held at Nathuram's Wadi in the morning at 8 a.m. when it will be conducted by Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta. At 3 p.m. There will be a class on Khilafhat.

Arrangements for sending the N. C. O. workers to their respective districts are now complete and so they should be in readiness to start. Mr. D. V. Gokhale will meet all the N. C. O. workers at 4-30 p.m. in Nathuram's Wadi in connection with the above.

TRAMWAY WORKER'S MEETING

Two mass meetings of the Bombay Tramway workers will be held in the Tramway Union Office at Parel. The first at 7 p.m., on Friday and the other at the same place on Saturday at 9 a.m.

The question to be discussed at these meetings will be the reply to the notice issued by the Managing Director laying down certain conditions for the formal recognition of the Union and action to be decided upon in case of refusal to recognise the present Union.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday where after a long discussion a proposition voting "a cordial Address of Welcome" to the new Viceroy was passed. Owing to demand on space we regret we cannot publish full report which will appear in our next issue.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers are requested to write out their full names and addresses legibly with ledger No. whilst making remittances, in absence of which the money has very often to be kept in suspense account, reminders issued and the paper stopped for want of sufficient information. All this causes annoyances to all concerned but it can be avoided with a little attention. Signatures are not always legible. The Company will not be responsible for the non-delivery of paper in such cases.

MANAGER,
"The Bombay Chronicle."
1st February, 1921.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, February 10, 1921.

IRREPRESSIBLE IMPUDENCE

M. Venizelos declares that "it would be a folly to withdraw the Allied support from Greece which is whole-heartedly pro-Ally. The Allies can trust the Greeks," he says, "but they could not trust Turkey, which is entirely anti-Ally and necessarily bound to Germany." "How," he asks, "could any civilised man contemplate restoring in any degree the blasting rule of the Turk?" Examples of the impudence of M. Venizelos, and of his absolutely shameless prevarication, where his ideas of Greek expansion are concerned, have not been lacking, and have been unhappily successful in misguiding Europe, in the past. But surely, at a moment when it is evident that the only Greek whom Europe trusted was quite unworthy of the confidence reposed in him, his effrontery will deceive nobody. The fact has always been well-known to European travellers in the East, and has even been admitted by notorious Philhellenes from Byron downward: that no one in the world can trust the modern Greeks without sooner or later having bitter reason to repent his confidence, whereas anyone can trust the Turks to keep a contract or engagement, and to pay a debt of honour or of gratitude. "Greece was whole-heartedly pro-Ally" because she had been paid a price beyond the dreams of avarice for her adherence. If the words of M. Venizelos mean anything at all in relation to the Allies, they are a warning that Greece would not adhere to the Allies without such payment. The Turks would have been our Allies in the Great War for no payment whatsoever, in return for mere fair treatment by the Entente Powers. And they can be reconciled now by a mere act of justice.

But we suspect that these wonderful words of M. Venizelos are addressed less to the Allied Powers than to the people of Greece, in the hope to "dish" the loyalists by showing that Venizelos is still foremost to defend the "great idea" of Greek Imperialism. We believe that his hope will prove entirely vain. If the actual concessions won for Greece by the insinuating guile of her "great statesman" failed to rouse enthusiasm for that statesman's personality, we do not think that this transparent manoeuvre is likely to have any notable effect on Greek opinion. We go further, and we say that, if an enormous bribe to Greece has failed to make M. Venizelos popular with his own countrymen, the latter are hardly likely to change their feelings towards him on account of the withdrawal of that bribe. The man whom the Allied Statesmen have for long been acclaiming as the greatest political genius of the age, because upon some matters he knew more than they did and so overreached them, stands revealed to-day as a mere vulgar, claptrap politician and egregious blunderer, whose claims to distinction are, those (much valued in our day) of clever impudence. What could be more imprudent than his remark about "any civilised man" and "the blasting rule of the Turk?" This is addressed, not to the Greek, but to the ignorant British public. The Greeks are at this moment celebrating their emancipation from the blasting rule of Venizelos! And they know well enough that the people of Thrace and Asia Minor are praying to God to be delivered from the blasting rule of the Greeks and restored to Turkish rule, the nature of which the Greeks know well enough.

No civilised man who knew the truth would ever have subscribed to the cession of Thrace or any part of Asia Minor to the Greeks. But unfortunately many civilised men—if Englishmen are civilised—have been for so long nourished upon lies for which M. Venizelos and his gang are chiefly responsible, that they have been cunningly prejudiced against the truth. Even Mr. Lloyd George, discarding the advice of Englishmen who know the East for that of foreigners who cannot by any stretch of indulgence be called disinterested, has succumbed to the reputed "charm" of Venizelos. That charm, the nature of which is no secret in London Clubs which are concerned with politics, must not be given a chance to operate a second time. M. Venizelos has practically unlimited financial backing from persons who care little for the welfare of the British Empire. As Premier of Greece, he had a status and could radiate his "charm" on every conference of the Allies; though even then there were complaints that he pushed in, and was admitted, to meetings where he had no business whatsoever, and was accorded secret interviews which greater men could not obtain. But, as a fugitive, excelled with execration by his countrymen, he has no status. And every man of honour, or who cares a jot for decency and the preservation of some order in international politics, will heartily endorse the declaration of the present premier of Greece: "that the presence of M. Venizelos, in the London Conference, in any capacity, is inadmissible."

FAMINE AND THE DUKE.

While the bureaucracy, which is stage-managing the "welcome" of India to his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, is presenting to him spectacles indicative of brightness and happiness, which it would like the Duke and the world, along with him, to believe are evidence of the blessings which the country is reaping from its "rule", the canker of famine which is eating into the vitals of the nation is being carefully hidden from the gaze of the Royal visitor. Only the other day, the Allahabad Anglo-Indian journal expatiated on the "prosperity" of the people of one of the districts of the Central Provinces, because they had substituted tiled houses for thatched ones, wore coats, used umbrellas, were addicted to litigation and used the railways "even for trifling distances." The journal did not think it necessary to point out to its readers at the same time that there were as many as 62,881 persons on famine relief in these "prosperous" districts of the Central Provinces. In our own Presidency also, the Duke will, doubtless be be shown "smiling fields" and a "rich and contented peasantry" while the 30,000 and odd wretches who are receiving famine doles and the scores of thousands more who are receiving none, will be effectively screened away from his sight. Here is the latest report of conditions in Ahmednagar district:—

Irrigated crops are suffering for want of water. Cattle are in poor condition. The fodder supply is insufficient and supplemented by grass imported by Government Agency. Three cattle camps have been opened. Cactus fodder operations are progressing. Ten thousand animals are fed in 146 depots supervised by village punchayats. The drinking water supply is insufficient and measures for its improvement are progressing. The irrigation supply is falling. Takavi is being given freely for fodder, wells, etc. Prices are almost steady. Two relief works and three test works are in progress. Forty-one kitchens have been opened. Number on relief:—Test works 1,369, relief works 5,586, dependants 2,720, gratuitous 14,228.

We shall be told that everything possible is being done to mitigate the sufferings of the famine stricken, but the question goes deeper than that. Why is it that year after year at the slightest breath of drought thousands upon thousands in our villages are thrown on the brink of starvation? A month ago there were about 50,000 in British India and 27,000 in the Nizam's Dominions on famine relief. In British India their number has more than doubled now and in the Nizam's territories their number has gone up to 33,000. The numbers everywhere appear to be steadily on the increase. Such is the plight of India to-day, though there had been no widespread failure of the monsoon last year as in the two previous years. But this unpleasant aspect of British rule will not be brought to the notice of the Duke, who will, no doubt, carry away with him the happiest impressions of India's prosperity, contentedness and loyal devotion to the bureaucracy. Such is the tragedy of India to-day!

FORCED LABOUR AGAIN.

The report of a fresh case of forced labour comes to us and this time it is from Bijapur District. The incident is not dissimilar to the two cases which were recently reported from Kanara District. The present incident took place in the village of Mangoli on the occasion of a religious festival which was largely attended by the Lingayat community. The District Deputy Collector, Mr. Balekundri, had encamped there and the police party, headed by the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Inspector and Sub-Inspector, was also in evidence. After the festival was over, one Amin Bagwan was driving his bullocks to his field in the morning, when the village *walikar* accosted him and asked him to lend his bullocks as they were required for the use of officials. The man appears to have refused, whereupon the *walikar*, it is alleged, attempted forcibly to turn the bullocks towards his own house. Finding the cart-driver stubborn, the *walikar* went away and came back and had the man and his cart taken to the Patil, who was sitting with some police officer. The latter demanded the bullocks and the cart. Amin again refused, saying that his bullocks had been impressed only a few days previously and that on that occasion he had not been given any wages for his services. This unexpected determination on the part of the cart-driver appears to have nettled the police, who were shortly joined by the Havaldar. The Havaldar, after threatening to arrest the man and finding him still unyielding, handcuffed him and took him to the Police lines and thence to the District Deputy Collector. This latter gentleman, without taking the trouble to enquire whether the man had been arrested on any real charge, ordered his release on bail. A friend of Amin came and offered to stand surety, but he was refused. The police paraded the man in hand-cuffs in the streets and only released him late in the afternoon, thoroughly satisfied, no doubt, that they had taught the wretch a "lesson" in behaviour towards the Police, which he would never forget in his life-time. Such are the facts supplied to us and vouched for by the Secretary of the Bijapur District Congress Committee. The incident, it is reported, has caused great commotion among the villagers. If the district officials and the police make common cause to oppress the poor in this manner, to whom are the latter to turn for protection? We hear nowadays, from the lips of high officials and the "leaders" who grace their durbars, that agitators are trying to sow the seed of disaffection among "the masses." When incidents like this are the order of the day in most of the villages, does it require the "agitator" to alienate the sympathies of the villagers from their rulers, who in their case are merely the patil and the havaldar and their underlings?

Notes of the Day.

Our Generous Rulers.

"The Times" in one of its issues of mail week contained the following advertisement:—

The Council of the Royal Institute of British Architects invite competition for the proposed Council Chamber to be built in Calcutta for the Legislative Council of Bengal. Premiums of £500, £250 and £100 will be awarded to authors of designs and the winner of the first premium will be appointed to carry out the work in accordance with the Royal Institute of British Architects' scale of professional charges.

And yet there are critics who continue unjustly to accuse the Indian bureaucracy of not giving sufficient encouragement to indigenous talent! How ungrateful of them!

A Vindication of Indian Troops.

"Truth" has the following vindication of the part played by Indian troops in the early months of the war:—

The Indian troops were landed amid unfamiliar surroundings, in an uncongenial climate in its most uncongenial mood, and called upon to face the deadliest and most desperate struggle of the whole war—that of helping to hold the Flanders line in the autumn and winter of 1914, through long weeks of pitiless rain, unspeakable mud, and overwhelming artillery fire. Their own guns and ammunition were ridiculously insufficient. They had no reserves of men to draw upon. Such recruits as were available had to be brought all the way from India, and when they came, they were raw and useless. Their own British officers, whom they knew and trusted, and who knew and trusted them, were made particular targets by the enemy, and were nearly all killed or put out of action at the outset; while the officers who replaced them were mostly strangers who knew nothing of Indian troops and their psychology and could not speak their language. Add to this, gross mismanagement on the part of the big-wigs in Simla and unintelligent, unsympathetic treatment by the big-wigs in Whitehall, and the wonder is, not that the Indian troops in France failed to do impossible things, but rather that they stuck it out as valiantly as they did in the face of difficulties, disabilities, and discouragements that would have broken the spirit and ruined the moral of any but the very best troops.

What of India?

Interviewed on Sunday by a representative of the "Observer" on the occasion of his retirement, Lord Milner emphasised that "all vestige of the subjection of the Dominions to the Mother Country must disappear, *as had already been done in fact.*" The words italicised deserve particular attention. They bring into relief the tremendous fact that the Dominions have now become, *in practice*, absolutely independent and equal partners with Britain in the scheme of the Commonwealth from the privileges, of which only the non-white portions of the Empire have been kept debarred. What now remains to be done is merely to recognise this new constitutional status *in theory*, as it has already been done in practice. That is only a question of academic importance now. For, henceforth, as Lord Milner said, the only basis on which the Empire could survive as a political entity, was the basis of partnership. For Lord Milner, of course, the Empire means the white portions of it. But the non-white portions cannot remain passive in face of the new menace which gives to Dominions the right to control the foreign, military, naval and fiscal policies of the whole Empire.

Evils of Gambling.

A correspondent draws attention to the evils of gambling openly carried on in Sheikh Memon Street and to the serious obstruction of traffic, pedestrian as well as vehicular, resulting therefrom. The nuisance, as is well known, is of long standing and its removal may not be so easy as our correspondent imagines. All the same, there is no gainsaying the fact that with the progress of years and the growth of the speculative fever in this city, the gambling in various forms carried on right in the middle of the street, has reached proportions which should no longer be tolerated. The authorities have tolerated the evil so long, no doubt, because it has been sanctified, so to say, by time and also because of the difficulty experienced by those engaged in the business—if business it can be called—in finding a place where the transactions could be carried on without obstruction to the traffic and without committing any other public nuisance. But the people engaged in the business have failed to provide themselves with a suitable place and are still carrying on their gambling transactions on the public road, to the great inconvenience of the public. The present condition of things should no longer be tolerated. As a solution of the difficulty we would suggest that the Police Commissioner should invite a few of the leading men engaged in the business to a friendly conference and after pointing out to them the seriousness of the evil and the impossibility of permitting it to continue indefinitely, should fix a period, after which he would take steps to clear the street of all obstructors of traffic. That is the first thing to be done. The next should be to find out whether, in the interests of public morality, it is necessary to check the various forms of gambling carried on and what should be the steps to effect the same. But first of all the obstruction to traffic should be put an end to at the earliest possible moment.

Making the Map Ugly.

The announcement of performances of Balfe's opera "The Bohemian Girl" at the Excelsior Theatre this week reminds us of the disappearance from the map of Europe of an ancient, honourable and melodious name. Bohemian girls are, since the war, transmogrified into Czecho-Slovakian young ladies. Bohemia is a country with a great name in history, and one really cannot applaud the taste of the Bohemians (Czechs in their own language) in preferring to cut all connection with their history, and be known in Europe by a double-barrelled name, coupling them with a people altogether unrenowned in history. Such names as Czecho-Slovakia and Jugo-Slavia bear too evidently the stamp of artificiality. The latter covers the identity of several peoples—Serbs, Croats, Montenegrins—which possess a marked historical individuality. The thoughtful student of such matters is constrained to wonder how long it will be before those forcible and strongly marked identities burst through the amorphous covering. At any rate such names applied to countries betray a lack of dignity, of taste and even humour, which seems to us inhuman. And, as the late George Meredith put it: "Ugly is only half-way to a thing."

Continued from Column 6.

the same effect. Messrs. Ram Singh and George Suchit will find the same difficulty.

"If I cannot remain here, or in the F. M. S., or the Straits Settlements, I shall be forced to return to India, and it will be a problem for me to earn my own living without practising Law and yet without depending upon people. My only hope is that God will ordain everything for the best.

"Wishing you the compliments of the New Year, and with kindest regards, I remain, etc."

The Concluding Article.

In my concluding article, I shall give Mr. Manilal's letter to the Governor of Fiji and make my own comments upon it.

(To be continued.)

MR. MANILAL OF FIJI.

STORY OF HIS PERSECUTION.

BY C. F. ANDREWS.

(Specially Contributed to "The Chronicle.")

I.

I have received at last, after many delays and censoring of letters and newspapers, by a roundabout route, the full correspondence, in Mr. Manilal's own handwriting, concerning his treatment by the Governor of Fiji and his appeal to the Government of India. I am not an advocate for Mr. Manilal, nor have I approved in the past of many things that he has done. I had to speak to him plainly and openly concerning a certain action, on my first visit, which had brought the Indian community into disgrace. He acknowledged it and repented of it, and on my second visit the cause of the offence was entirely removed. I found him on that second visit doing valuable work for the community, while he was almost daily insulted and slighted by Europeans. I found his wife, on my second visit, the very life and soul of the Indian community, a true Indian mother among them, loving the poor and the oppressed, entirely devoted to the Indian cause.

Mrs. Manilal's Devotion.

I stayed often with them, in their own home, and was deeply touched to see the reverence and devotion which the Indian labourers showed towards Mrs. Manilal, and how passionately she loved her home. I can thus write from an entirely first-hand knowledge, both of his professional practice and also of his own home life, of his wife and of his family. Mr. Manilal himself had made certain mistakes, at different times; and there were sections among the Indians who did not care to acknowledge him as a leader. Yet he was as clearly as possible, by his education and training as a lawyer, the one outstanding Indian, who could meet with Government officials on their own official ground and bring home to them their own official blunders. In this way, he had a natural leadership which no other Indian possessed.

Mr. Manilal nearly appointed to the Council

This was recognised by the Governor of Fiji, Sir Bickham Sweet Escott, who told me personally, that he would have nominated Mr. Manilal to the Legislative Council, instead of Mr. Badre Maharaj (who could not speak English fluently), if it had not been for the fact that Mr. Manilal had been born in the State of Baroda and not in British India. On such a trivial circumstance great events depend. If Mr. Manilal *had* been nominated to the Council, instead of Mr. Badre Maharaj, he could almost certainly have been in such a strong position, that he could have averted the disturbances altogether. For Mr. Badre Maharaj was hopelessly weak and time-serving; while Mr. Manilal along with his devoted wife could have ruled the situation, if placed in authority and trusted by the Governor and Council.

Certain of Election.

The time had almost come when Indians were to have their own elected (instead of nominated) members. There could be no doubt whatever that Mr. Manilal would have been elected for the South of the Island and Mr. N. B. Mitter for the North. As it was, the moment the Government touched Mr. Manilal and his wife, at once any slight feeling against him was abandoned and (so I have heard from letters) the whole of the Indian community, almost to a man,—leaving aside the small body of Indians who sided with the Europeans, against their own countrymen—was with the husband and his wife and child. A petition was signed by thousands, and every united effort was made to get his deportation order repealed.

Mr. Manilal's Letter.

I will now, in concluding this present article, quote in full one of his letters to me. I intend to publish the whole correspondence, and leave the public to judge the case. The Government of India have expressed themselves as satisfied with the Governor of Fiji's Report. I pointed out to them, before they took up this position, how open to grave suspicion the actions of the Hon. H. M. Scott, K.C., were, seeing that he was the Solicitor and Chief Adviser of the Colonial Sugar Refining Company. The case against him appears even worse than I had imagined. Mr. Manilal has had the opposition of practically the whole of the Bar against him, and there has been something very mean in this vendetta which appears to have been practised in Fiji and to have pursued Mr. Manilal even to New Zealand. Even when I was in the Islands in 1917, things had become so bad that Mr. Manilal was publicly insulted (if my memory serves me rightly) in open court. He had taken to conveyancing and drawing up of deeds rather than the work of a Barrister, which laid him open to ever fresh insults. It must be remembered that he was the only Indian Barrister in Fiji, and at every point, as the colour prejudice has increased in later years, this increasing prejudice must have told against him.

Mr. Manilal has written to me as follows:—

"I am enclosing the accompanying letter to Sir George Barnes and would ask you to send it with such a covering letter as you may think fit. I shall have to wait till February until the holidays here are over and it is a question if I should appeal to the Privy Council in case I do not get justice here. I have a mind to go to the Malay States or the Straits Settlements, but even there the same obstacles may appear against my admission into practice. It is most important, therefore, that the whole matter should be cleared up at once and once for all, here in the vicinity of Fiji, than when I am away out of reach of people passing backwards and forwards between Fiji and New Zealand. With the best of wishes and intentions, such men as Mr. S. S. Chowla and Mr. Behr Singh (Government interpreters, C.F.A.) are unable to help me. Some magistrates and prominent Europeans also have written to

(Continued in col mn 5.)

GOVERNMENT & EGYPTIAN NATIONALISM.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS CLOSED DOWN

SEQUEL TO EXPULSION OF STUDENTS AND STRIKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 7.
Recd. 12 noon, Feb. 9.

Cairo.—The Government have closed down the secondary schools throughout the country until a guarantee is given that they will not be used for political purposes. This is the sequel to the action of an Egyptian headmaster in expelling the ringleaders of the students of the Abbasia School at Alexandria, who absented themselves without leave, on the occasion of the Nationalist Delegation's return from Paris, upon which a sympathetic strike broke out in the schools throughout the country.

LORD DESBOROUGH.

LIKELY TO BE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 7.
Recd. 12 noon, Feb. 9.

The "Daily Telegraph's" Lobby correspondent has reason to believe that Lord Desborough has been offered and will probably accept the Governor-Generalship of Canada.

MR. CHURCHILL.

TO COMMENCE DUTY AT COLONIAL OFFICE NEXT MONDAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Lord Milner has formally surrendered the seals of office to Mr. Churchill, who will probably commence his duties at the Colonial Office on Monday next. There is no doubt that Sir L. Worthington-Evans will succeed Mr. Churchill at the War Office.

LOWER PRICES FOR SOAP

SUB-COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 7.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Feb. 9.

That the price of the best household soap should not exceed eight-pence and half-a-penny per pound, instead of ten-pence and that the prices of other soaps should be lower in proportion than at present, is the conclusion of the Sub-Committee on the Soap Industry appointed by the Standing Committee on Trusts. The Sub-Committee declares that the Lever combine dominates the Soap Manufacturers' Association of the United Kingdom and is in a position substantially to determine the price, at which soap should be sold in Britain. The report recognises that the prices have not been raised as high as possible, but urges reduction in price so that profit should not exceed ten per cent. It also urges Parliament to authorise the Board of Trade to exercise surveillance over the trade combinations in Britain.

GROWTH OF INTOLERANCE.

(BY C. F. ANDREWS.)

Telegraphic accounts of the intolerance practised in Bombay towards such respected Indians, as Messrs. Shrinivas Shastri and Paranjpye had reached me on this side of India, and I had waited very anxiously indeed to find out, from more detailed information, whether there was anything that would modify the picture. But the full, authorised report of the "Bombay Chronicle" has only confirmed my worst fears.

I regard this intolerance as no slight symptom of disease, but of gravest danger to our national life. I wish to make every allowance for mere boyish enthusiasm and for any juvenile ebullition of feeling; but these and other previous acts have gone far beyond this. They amount to persecution and cruel humiliation. We are not doing to others, as we would wish to be treated ourselves.

I have watched, for a long time, with the greatest pain, in spite of all that Mahatma Gandhi has done to condemn the evil, it has increased, and it is not confined to one part of India only. As it is entirely opposed to the principle of non-violence,—which attracted me so strongly to the movement, and drew me out of the retirement of Shantiniketan to take part in it,—I feel that the time has come for me to declare publicly and openly my detestation of these practices. I cannot go on in the Movement with the same heart, if these practices continue.

SOUTH AFRICAN ELECTIONS.

GENERAL SMUTS ON IMPERIAL CONNECTION.

A STIRRING APPEAL.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 7.
Recd. 12 noon, Feb. 9.

Cape Town.—On the eve of the South African elections to-morrow, in which the chief issue relates to the maintenance of Imperial connection General Smuts has issued a stirring appeal to the people to support the South African Party. He denounces the Nationalist policy of secession. He says that the most fundamental issues of the life of South Africa as well as the question of national honour and good faith are involved. "If the Nationalist propaganda", says General Smuts, "stands, we shall sow the crop of racial distrust which only the scythe of civil war can garner. The Nationalists are committing a supreme crime against the young of South Africa, which are being born in the throes of common sufferings and sacrifices."

ALLIES' REPARATIONS DECISION.

ITALIAN SENATOR DUBIOUS RE GERMAN CAPACITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 7.
Recd. 12 noon, Feb. 9.

Rome.—In the Senate, Signor Sforza reviewing the reparations decision said he was dubious as to Germany's capacity to pay as Germany had avoided furnishing the necessary date, but it was noteworthy that whereas the financial conditions in Germany were continually growing worse and threatening a serious crisis, the economic conditions showed a tendency to regain their former flourishing condition.

REPARATIONS CONFERENCE.

TO BE HELD ON MARCH 1

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 7.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Feb. 9.

The date of Reparations Conference in London has been changed to March 1st.

GERMANY AND LONDON CONFERENCE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 8.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Feb. 10.

Berlin.—Government have accepted the invitation to participate in the London Conference but add that they suppose that negotiations will include the discussion of counter-proposals.

QUESTION OF REPARATIONS.

SHARP DIVISION IN GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 8
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Feb. 9.

A sharp division is making itself manifest in Germany over the reply to the Allied note on Reparations and disarmament. Bavarian Premier. Doctor Von Kahn has returned to Munich from the Conference of the German State Premiers at Berlin which was unable to agree with regard to the proposals of Bavaria which is still unwilling to disarm. Meanwhile Paris anticipates that the German acceptance of the invitation to the Conference in London on March 1st will be surrounded with so many conditions as will be tantamount to refusal.

GERMAN GOLD FOR REPARATIONS.

TWENTY-FOUR TONS DESPATCHED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 7.
Recd. 12 noon, Feb. 9.

The last four waggons in the Berlin-Paris express yesterday were packed with twenty mark pieces totalling twenty-four tons of gold which are being expeditiously transferred to the Bank of France to the account of the Reparations Commission.

FULFILLING TREATY TERMS.

GERMANY DELIVERS 24 TONS OF GOLD

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 7.
Recd. 7 p.m., Feb. 9.

Paris.—A delivery of twenty-four tons of gold has been effected, in accordance with the terms of the Treaty, which stipulates that Germany should hand over gold, deposited in the Reichs Bank, on behalf of the Turkish Public Debt, as a security for the first issue of Turkish currency notes, and as a residue of gold advance which Germany agreed to make to Turkey in 1915.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 7.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Feb. 9.

Athens.—The National Assembly has been voted Constituent by acclamation.

CURRENCY CRISIS IN KENYA.

SERIOUS EMBARRASSMENT FEARED

DE-STABILISING RUPEE TO 16D.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 7.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Feb. 9.

Nairobi.—The sudden suspension of foreign postal and money orders has created another currency crisis, thrown the whole of Kenya into commotion and caused most serious financial embarrassment. The banks have simultaneously restricted the facilities for remission of drafts and it is persistently rumoured that the rupee will be destabilised to sixteen pence.

At a mass meeting of the commercial and professional men at Nairobi a resolution was passed against any change until the economic effect had been fully considered and also emphatically protesting against the conversion of rupee or florin under two shillings. The resolution declared that the commercial community would otherwise be involved in most serious losses and capital would be hindered from entering the country.

On the other hand, a telegram received in London from Uganda states that the planters' conference at Kampala passed a unanimous resolution strongly urging readjustment of currency and declaring that the introduction of florin was ruining the producers.

PERSONNEL OF NEW GREEK CABINET.

PREMIER TO HEAD DELEGATION TO LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 7.
Recd. 12 noon, Feb. 9.

Athens.—The new Cabinet has been constituted with M. Callogeropoulos as Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Gounaris as Minister of War, and M. Theotokis as Minister of Justice. M. Callogeropoulos will head the Greek delegation to London.

TURKISH DELEGATION TO LONDON.

ITS PERSONNEL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 7.
Recd. 7 p.m., Feb. 9.

A telegram from Constantinople states that the Turkish delegation to London will probably consist of the Grand Vizier or the late minister Sefabey, Reshidbey, and Osmaanizami.

NAVAL DISARMAMENT.

"DUTY OF AMERICA TO LEAD THE WAY."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 7.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Feb. 9.

Washington.—Mr. Mondell, Republican, addressing the Naval Committee of the House of the Representatives declared that an international agreement for limitation of the armaments was absolutely essential if some of the more important nations of the world were to avoid bankruptcy. He added that the United States was the only great nation which could maintain enormous establishments on both land and sea without bankruptcy. He concluded by saying that it was the duty of America to lead the way towards belief from the present and the future burdens of the war expenditure. Mr. Mondell's party colleagues denounced the proposal and asserted that such policy would be disastrous. Disarmament was impossible without agreement with other powers including Japan

SWARAJYA SABHA.

SADHAKASHRAM.

An Ashram has been started at Andheri (Bombay) to train workers under a competent staff in National service for the attainment of Swarajya. The course of training shall ordinarily extend over a period of two months; but students desirous of undergoing further training and instruction may be allowed to continue at the discretion of the authorities.

The courses of study will be essentially of a practical nature giving the students a clear idea of the aims to be achieved and methods to be followed.

The course will consist of:—

(i) Religious study and Spiritual training; (ii) Spinning and Weaving; (iii) Agriculture; (iv) Indian Economics and Politics; (v) Hindustani; (vi) Music.

Students shall have to lead a simple and religious life befitting the ideals of the Asram and the condition of the country. The food shall be simple but substantial. Students shall have to pay their boarding charges only. Freeships will be awarded in cases of necessity.

Details of the course of studies and other particulars can be obtained on application to the Manager, Sadhakashram, Andheri.

EXCHANGE AND INDO-BRITISH TRADE.

REFUSAL TO PAY DRAFTS.

LONDON CHAMBER'S STRONG PROTEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 7.
Recd. 7 p.m., Feb. 9.

At a joint meeting of the East India Section of the London Chamber of Commerce and Indent Merchants, interested in Indian Trade, a resolution was passed strongly disapproving of the action of Commercial Associations in India in instructing their members to refuse to pay drafts unless the rate of exchange is not under two shillings to rupee, declaring that it is contrary to business morality and destructive of sanctity of contracts.

GOOD BUSINESS RELATIONS IN DANGER.

The resolution also expressed an opinion that if such instructions were adhered to they would have the most damaging effect upon all present and future business with India and would render impossible the continuance of past relations between suppliers in the United Kingdom and importers in India.

Sir Charles McLeod, who presided over the meeting, said they were not fettering the liberty of action in cases of individual shippers, but as a body they were determined not to allow organised repudiation of contracts.

AIR MINISTRY ANNOUNCEMENT.

INDIAN GENERAL SERVICE MEDAL.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 7.
Recd. 11-45 p.m. Feb. 9.

Air Ministry announces that the Silver Indian General Service Medal with clasp for "Afghanistan and North West Frontier 1919 "will be granted to the personnel of the Royal Air Force who took part in operations in Afghanistan during 1919, and erved (1) West of the Indus exclusive of the province of Sind between May 6th and August 8th 1919, (2) under G. O. C. Baluchistan on the East Persian Lines of Communication between the same dates, (3) in the North East Persia under General Malleson between May 6th and August 6th 1919. Applications should be made to the Royal Air Force Headquarters Ambala.

TRADE RETURNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 8.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Feb. 10.

Board of Trade returns for January show that value of Exports was £92,750,000 and of imports £117,000,000 being decreases, compared with January 1920, of £13,000,000 and £66,250,000 respectively. Value of Imports of raw cotton shows decrease of £27,750,000, whereas principal increases in exports are:—Machinery, £4,250,000. Iron and Steel manufactures, £2,500,000. Vehicles including Locomotives, £4,750,000.

CABLE ITEMS.

The Archdeacon of Stow has decided to appeal to the Privy Council and a number of Liverpool clergy have opened a subscription list to defray his expenses.

Doctor Woolaston, the well-known traveller, and Royal Geographical Society gold-medalist, has been appointed Medical Officer to the Mount Everest Expedition.

Peking.—As result of petition from an anti-opium Association, the Ministry of Justice has drafted new laws governing the punishment of persons trafficking in morphia, heroin etcetra.

Montreal.—In consequence of the Liberal candidate, Gordon, defeating the Government candidate, by a majority of a thousand in the Federal bye-election of West Peterboro, Antario, the "Montreal Gazette" Ministerialist organ, urges a general election.

Victoria.—The British Columbia's Premier has nominated Mrs. Mary Ellen Smith for Speakership of Assembly thus assuring her election.

During the second round of the Britton Lewis fight, someone in Lewis' corner jibed at Britton who rushed across and drove hi left to the face of Harvey, Lewis' Manager, Lewis took a swing at Britton and an all round free-fight seemed imminent. Order was eventually restored. Lewis was unable throughout the contest to avoid Britton's left and only won points in the first, second and tenth rounds.

Washington.—Mr. Baker has ordered a complete cessation of recruiting for the Army in accordance with a resolution passed by the House of Representatives on February 6th. It is estimated that nine months will be required in which to reduce the strength of the Army to 175 thousand.

The Commonwealth loan has been floated in London of five millions sterling issued at ninety-five, six per cent. interest. Underwriters will take up fifty-six per cent. quoted at three-quarters discount.

All the steamers allotted to the British Empire by the Peace Treaty have now been advertised with the exception of thirty-eight steamers twelve sailing vessels which were interned in South America and are now being repaired. Total number advertised amount to 273 steamers. 4 sailing vessels, and 24 trawlers aggregating approximately 2 million tons of which 146 steamers, 4 sailing vessels and 2 trawlers aggregating 9,24,028 tons have been sold.

INDIAN LEGISLATURE.

INAUGURATION BY DUKE.

KING'S MESSAGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 9.

Commanded by the King, and armed with a special commission from His Majesty, the Duke inaugurated the two Imperial Legislatures which are destined to play a great part in the future history of India.

As soon as the Duke and the Viceroy entered the Hall, the entire audience stood up. The Duke took his seat on the throne supported by the Viceroy on his right. His Excelleney in inciting the Duke to declare Houses open said:—

VICEROY'S SPEECH.

The following is the speech of His Excellency the Governor-General at the inauguration of the Council of State and Legislative Assembly:—

"Hon. members of the Council of State, and members of the Legislative Assembly,—I have required your attendance here, under section 63 of the Government of India Act for an important ceremony. The new Indian Legislature, which is to be opened to-day, is the outcome of the policy announced by His Majesty's Government in August 1917. That announcement has been described as the most momentous utterance in the chequered history of India and I believe that it merits that description. But history, as we have learnt to know, is a continuous process in human affairs as in nature there are no absolute beginnings and however great the changes that may be compressed into a few crowded years, they are, to the eye of the historian, the inevitable consequences of the other changes, sometimes little noticed, or understood at the time which have preceded them. Nowhere is this clearer than in the record of the British Rule in India. The Act of 1919 involved a great and memorable departure from the old system of Government. It closed one era and opened another. None the less its most innovating provisions had their germ in the measured reaching well back into the last century and the purpose and spirit which underlay them are those that throughout guided and inspired the policy of the British in India.

BRITISH POLICY.

There are those who will dispute this interpretation of the character of British policy. In their eyes the real object of the British Government has always been the retention of all genuine power in its own hands and every step in the liberalisation of the structure of the Government has been a concession tardily and grudgingly yielded to the demands which the Government deemed impolite wholly to refuse. I am confident that history will not endorse this charge. The historian of the future will detect in his survey of the achievements of British in India many an error and shortcoming. But he will also recognise that throughout the years of their rule one increasing purpose has run, and he will do justice to the unprecedented character and the colossal magnitude of the task which they set themselves to. For no such task was ever attempted by the Empires of the past. In these Empires either free institutions had never existed, or as in the case of Rome, the growth of the Empire had proved fatal to such liberties as had previously been enjoyed by the founders of the Empire. There were differences doubtless in the forms of local administration, and in the personal privileges of the members of the various peoples and races of the State, but such variations in no wise affected the autocratic character of the Central Government

FORMIDABLE DIFFICULTIES.

But the destinies of India and Britain became linked together at a time when in the latter country self-Government had become firmly established, and it has since been the constant aim of the British Government to extend to India the benefits and privileges of her own institutions. Were any specific evidence needed of the truth of this proposition I would appeal to the historic minute of Lord Macaulay upon the question of the medium of instruction in India. His argument that England could not impart the ideas of the Western world otherwise than in her own language carried with it tremendous consequences. It was familiarity with the literature and thought of the English historians and teachers that did more than any other single cause to mould the minds of educated India in a way that inevitably led to a demand for political development that should imitate the model held out to her, for as one of our own poets said, "We must be free who speak the language Shakespeare spake." The difficulties which confronted her in such a task were indeed formidable. The vast area of the country, the number and diversity of its population and the habits and ideas, engendered by many centuries of despotic rule, were obstacles that might well have seemed insuperable even to the boldest imagination. In dealing with them the methods followed by the British statesmen have been those with which the political development of England herself had made them familiar. English self-Government was not the fruit of any sudden revolution or catastrophic change, but has been built up gradually, and through centuries of sustained effect. The evolution of British policy in Indian has pursued a similar course. The British Government has not attempted any dazzling and brilliant but inevitably unstable reconstructions. It has been content to advance, step by step, to adjust its institutions from time to time to the degree of progress obtained by the people and to build up the edifice of constitutional Government on the founda-

(Continued on page 8.)

THE DUKE AT DELHI.

COMPLETE BOYCOTT OF ROYAL VISIT

HARTAL OBSERVED.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 8.

Delhi has given a clear verdict by a complete boycott of the last two days' celebrations connected with the Duke's visit, and past experience of firm adherence of the Delhi public to Non-Cooperation had forewarned the authorities. Greatest precaution was taken to avoid the city. Chandni Chowk, the favourite scene of former official pageants, was avoided like poison. The Duke's arrival at Kingsway Station, about five miles from the city, was attended only by officials, ruling chiefs and their followers. An eye-witness puts down at a liberal estimate to not more than two thousand, excluding the police and military. The city remained unruffled by the much-advertised visit of the Royal guest. The municipal address claimed to have been presented on behalf of the people was not subscribed to even by all the Municipal Commissioners. Out of eleven elected members nine absented themselves, even some nominated members were absent. The address thus voiced the opinion of the Europeans and Government nominees.

To-day the Duke went in procession to the fort, the only outskirts of the city touched by it, was Kashmiri Gate, where all the Indian merchants closed their shops two hours before the time of the procession. Perhaps for the first time on the occasion of an official function elaborate facilities were provided for the public, but the people declined to take any part, their mood being too serious and sore. The Secretariat grounds, Kulsia Gardens, Nicklson Gardens and People's Park reserved for the public, were deserted except for the camp followers of ruling chiefs, police and soldiers, and detectives, who were paraded several days before the procession to line the route and make up for the absence of the public.

To-morrow, the day of inauguration of the Council of State and Legislative Assembly would be marked by the Delhi people by a complete *hartal* and mass meeting at Ghaziabad.

BUREAUCRACY'S CLEVER DEVICE.

The Provincial Congress Committee, Delhi, has issued the following under date 6th February:—

It has been brought to the notice of the Provincial Congress Committee of Delhi that some nominated and a few elected members of the Delhi Municipal Committee, with the District Magistrate at their head, propose to present an address to His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught on his arrival here. The Committee have before them a copy of the draft address which these gentlemen, who represent none but themselves and who now at the end of their official term of office, propose to present to His Royal Highness in the name and on behalf of the citizens and inhabitants of Delhi. The citizens of Delhi were the first to speak out their minds at more than one public meeting and also at the Provincial Conference held here quite recently, and we, as their accredited representatives, reiterated their resolution in our last press communiqué. The Municipal Commissioners, who have undertaken to speak in the name of the public, have betrayed a lack of public responsibility, which is to be deplored—nor is it likely that their unwarranted action will be forgotten at the next general election due in March, 1921. We are also fully aware that some of the elected and nominated Municipal Commissioners warmly opposed the procedure, the others have thought it fit to follow. We cannot, however, allow the outside world to be misled regarding the attitude, the citizens of Delhi have consistently maintained against any form of demonstration, which may be misinterpreted as the approval of or even passive acquiescence in the new lease of life the discredited bureaucracy is granting itself. We have spared no pains to expose the real nature of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught's visit to our country. To put it briefly, it is only a clever but futile device to mask the real state of affairs which exists here. Let us once and for all assure the powers, intoxicated bureaucrats, that no amount of elaborate camouflage and rhetoric will make the least impression on those, who in daily life experience the negation of all the soul-stirring but specious oratory, which is designed in the ante-rooms of the bureaucratic citadel at Delhi for the ceremonial *eclat*.

"STOP ANIMAL SACRIFICE."

BOMBAY HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE'S APPEAL.

The following telegram was sent yesterday, by Mr. Chaganlal Nanavaty, Secretary of the Bombay Humanitarian League, to the Dewan of Radhanpur. We hope that it will prove effective in preventing the torture and slaughter of dumb animals which has too long been tolerated in that State:—

Earnestly appeal stop animal sacrifice at Sami and Khodiar Mahasudi Atham. Further beg to remind last year Sir Abbasalli Baig strongly supported our appeal and wrote introductory letter to His Highness but unfortunately Nawab Saheb was Junagad I personally returned from Harij and proceeded Junagad. Highness crossed Wadhwan consequently wired Highness care of Harij station master. Pray respectfully appeal Highness kindly to stop sacrifice. Highness' friend Maharaja Saheb Bansda promised also last year to request Highness to respond.—Chhaganlal Nanavaty, Secretary, Bombay Humanitarian League.

RAILWAY COMMITTEE.

CHANDRIKA PRASAD'S EVIDENCE.

PLEA FOR STATE MANAGEMENT.

The Railway Committee met again yesterday morning, Sir William Acworth presiding.

Mr. Ramji Bharmal, a member of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association, questioned by the Chairman said the State should manage the railways. Company management had proved adverse to the interests of Indian trade. The rules framed by the companies were detrimental to the interests of the merchants. He complained against the rule by which the Railways did not hold themselves responsible if the railway receipt was not granted for the goods at a station and that it would not be accountable for any loss unless the goods were booked and a receipt given. They gave receipts only when the goods were loaded in the wagons. The result of it was that sometimes for months the yards were stacked in the railway yard. He asked for more wagons, sometimes it happened that wagons of other railways were allowed to go back empty, and that would not happen if railways were managed by the State. It had been held by the High Court that the railway rules were inconsistent. The Chairman suggested that in that case the best thing for the merchants was to go to the High Court as many times as possible, to compel them to take a different view.

The witness also complained that the rates were unequal, for instance the rates from Cawnpore were only slightly higher than those from Bombay to Jalgaum, although the distance was almost double. The State Railways might consult the interests of trade. He wanted a Committee consisting of a lawyer, a railway officer and a representative of the commercial community to settle dispute.

MR. RUMBOLL'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. A. C. Rumboll, agent of the G. I. P. Railway further examined by Sir H. Ledgard said owing to insufficient railway facilities during the last few years and to the development of trade, the railways had not been able to carry as expeditiously as in former days. It was necessary to raise 40 crores in ten years to bring the G. I. P. line up to the State of efficiency which prevailed ten years ago.

In answer to Sir H. Bart witness said it would be a good thing to have a Railway Board with two sides—executive policy with representatives of Indians, European and Government, as long as it was not a political board. It was essential that the Railway Board should have no politics.

INDIANS AS APPRENTICES.

In reply to Sir R. N. Mukerji the witness said apprenticeships were not offered to Indians, because they did not offer themselves. On this side of India. Indians were not inclined to do mechanical work. The company had given them an offer. They allowed the Victoria Jubilee Techanical Institute to send students to their workshops to be trained in a part of their engineering course, but they would not come and do the apprentice job.

"EUROPEANS ONLY NEED APPLY!"

Mr. Purshottamdas then put some questions on behalf of Mr. Sastri who was absent from Bombay. He read out to the witness an advertisement from the "Times of India" inviting applications for certain posts from Europeans only. The witness said they had a certain per centage of Indians and Europeans for certain grades, and the advertisement was for filling up the vacancies of Europeans only. He, however had nothing to do with the advertisement; they were appointing increasing numbers of Indians on their line, and the proportion of Indians had increased during the last ten years.

He preferred to have a Board in England from the point of Railway administration.

Asked by Mr. Purshottamdas whether in spite of the seeking dissatisfaction in India the Boards should remain in England, the witness said they must remain there as long as the money had to be raised in that country.

Sir Marshall Reid had said that it was not necessary to have a board there, and he is considered an authority?—English people will hestitate to put their money in India unless they had representative of theirs. He said the Boards in London acted as a sort of buffer against political influences which would be used by a democratic Government.

They act as a buffer between the people and the Government?—Not the people, but the evils of a democratic Government.

Government are liable to be influenced by democracy?—Railways are liable to be more influenced than any other department.

Emulation between the different companies, said the witness was to the benefit of the Indian tax-payer. Asked by Mr. Purshottamdas as to why the rates from Cawnpore to Bombay should be lower, because they were also low to Calcutta, witness said they had to do that because the E. I. Railway competed with them. Mr. Purshottamdas asked whether it mattered much to the State, as all the railways belonged to the State. Government could stop the cutthroat rates by putting clause in the contract to-morrow said the witness. What he meant was he explained that Government were able to do it when making a contract with the railways, although they had not done so before.

That finished his examination.

RAI SAHEB C. PRASAD'S EVIDENCE.

Rai Saheb Chandrika Prasad said in reply to the Chairman some of the railway companies employed men from the State service on a higher pay simply because the money did not come out of their pocket. He had got it from official sources that the highest paid railway official in Belgium was only getting about Rs. 500 per month.

In reply to Sir H. Burt witness said there were even now some men on the G. I. P. Railway getting as much as Rs. 6 to 7 per month.

In reply to the Chairman he said he was not satisfied with the State management at all. He suggested that one uniform body and board should deal with the whole tariff question; the Central Government should deal with the whole tariff while the local Government should deal with local matters. Nascent industries should be encouraged at the cost of the railways. All the administrative powers should be vested in the legislative councils, while the executive powers should vest in the officials. There might be expert members on the legislative bodies who might be able to deal with such questions. At present the public were not consulted at all. When the railway companies wanted to increase their rates they went to the Railway Board and did it. Such a thing would not have happened in England.

The increase was first made as a war measure and then it was made permanent. That meant the people were taxed unjustly.

The Chairman: Since I came to India I thought how extraodinarily lucky you are. Your fares had gone up only 30 per cent. while our fares in England had gone up by 100 per cent.

Mr. Chandrika Prasad said in some cases theirs had gone up by 150 per cent. On the O. and R. Railway the rates had increased by 75 per cent.

The Chairman: That is a bad argument for State management.

Continuing the witness said Government had increased taxation in spite of their promises not to do so.

(Continued from column 6)

round this Assembly, Your Excellency must surely feel this: "I have striven, and in this I have won." I wish to offer my warm congratulations to you on the transiation to-day into life and reality of that far-seeing scheme of political progress of which you and the Secretary of State were the authors. It must be no small pride to a statesman who had been directing the destinies of India during these difficult years that he sees while still in office the foundations securely laid of that edifice which he helped to plan with infinite care in the face of much reunder standing and yet with the full assurance of a nation's feature gratitude. I trust that Your Excellency's successor and the devoted public servants who will be his agents and advisers will find in the new Indian Legislature an alleviation of labour, a faithful mirror of India's needs and wishes and a true link between themselves and the vast millions under their care. And, now, I declare duly open the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly constituted under the Government of India Act 1919.

A PERSONAL WORD.

Gentlemen, I have finished my part in to-day's official proceedings. I claim your patience and forbearance while I saw a few words of a personal nature? Since I landed I have felt around me bitterness and estrangement between those who have been and should be friends. The shadow of Amritsar has lengthened over the fair face of India. I know how deep is the concern felt by His Majesty the King-Emperor at the terrible chapter of events in the Punjab. No one can deplore those events more intensely than I do myself. I have reached a time of life when I most desire to heal wounds and to reunite those who have been disunited. In what must be I fear my last visit to the India I love so well, here in the new Capi inaugurating a new constitution, I am moved to make you personal appeal pu in the simple words that come from my heart not to be coldly and critically interpreted. My experience tells me that misunderstandings usually mean mistakes on either side. As an old friend of Ind'a I appeal to you all British and Indians to bury along with the dead past the mistakes and misunderstandings of the past, to forgive where you have to forgive, and to join hands and to work together to realise the hopes that arise from to-day.

DUKE AT DELHI.

A COMPLETE HARTAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 9.

In pursuance of the Delhi Provincial Congress Committee's resolution in observing a complete *hartal* to-day to signify their displeasure at the Duke's mission and to protest against the inauguration of the Indian Legislature which have been performed to-day, for the last week, notices and posters had been conspicuously posted on the walls emphasising that to participate in Government functions was a sin, that these days of ceremony be considered as days of mourning till their lost freedom was regained, that no intimidation or even pursuation be resorted to and that people should not parade the streets of the city.

All the shops on the principal thoroughfares are closed and business is suspended. Groups of tongas are standing idle and a few that are plying for hire are not interfered with. Some Mahomedan schoolboys wearing home rule badges were going about the streets shouting "Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai" The city otherwise is quiet. Owing to the application of Seditious Meetings Act a big crowd of people have left for Ghaziabad at a distance of nine miles to hold a mass meeting there in the evening and to pass resolutions regarding boycott of the Duke's visit and Reforms.

INDIAN LEGISLATURE.

(Continued from page 7.)

tions laid by preceding generations, so that of India under the British rule it might be truly said as has been said of England herself, that she has been a land where freedom slowly broadens down from precedent to precedent.

STAGES OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT.

The history of constitutional development in India under the British rule falls into certain fairly well-defined stages. The first of these may be said to have terminated with the act of 1861. During this period the British Government were engaged in extending and solidifying their dominions, in evolving order out of the chaos that had supervened on the break up of the Moghul Empire, and in introducing a number of great organic reforms, such as the improvement of the police and the prisons, the codification of the criminal law and the establishment of a hierarchy of courts of justice and of a trained civil service. The main achievement of the administration was in fact the construction and consolidation of the mechanical framework of the Government. The three separate presidencies were brought under a common system. British rule was extended over much of the intervening spaces and the legislative and administrative authority of the Governor-General-in-Council was asserted over all the provinces and extended to all the inhabitants, while at the same time provision was made for local needs and local knowledge by the creation or recreation of local councils. And it is significant that in the Act which closed this chapter the principle of associating the people of India with the Government of the country was definitely recognised. The councils set up by this Act were still merely legislative committees of the Government, but the right of the public to be heard and the duty of the executive to defend its measures were acknowledged, and Indians were given a share in the work of legislation.

"MANY SIDED PROGRESS."

The second stage terminated with the Act of 1892. The intervening period has witnessed substantial and many-sided progress. Universities had been established, secondary education had made great strides and municipal and district boards had been created in the major provinces. A limited but important section of Indian opinion further advanced and the justice of this demand was recognised by the British Government in the Act of 1892. This act conferred on the councils the right of asking questions and of discussing the budget, and to this extent admitted that their functions were to be more than purely legislative or advisory. But its most notable innovation was the adoption of the principle. It is true that, technically, all the non-official members continued to be nominated but in as much as the recommendations of the nominating bodies came to be accepted as a matter of course, the fact of election to an appreciable proportion of the non-official seats was firmly established. The Act of 1861 had recognised the need for including an Indian element in the Legislative Councils. The act of 1892 went further. It recognised, in principle, the right of the Indian people to choose its own representatives on the Councils. The third stage will always be associated with the names of Lord Morley and Lord Minto. The experience of the reforms of 1892 had been on the whole favourable. The association of the leaders of the non-official public in the management of public affairs had afforded an outlet for natural and legitimate aspirations and some degree of education in the art of Government. But the impulses which had led to the reforms of 1892 continued to operate and they were reinforced by external events such as the Russo-Japanese war. Important classes were learning to realise their own position, to estimate for themselves their own capacities and to compare their claims for equality of citizenship with those of the British race.

NATIONAL SELF-CONSCIOUSNESS.

India was in fact development a national self-consciousness. The Morley-Minto reforms were a courageous and sincere effort to adjust the structure of the Government to these changes. The Legislative Councils were greatly enlarged, the official majority was abandoned in the local councils and the principle of election was legally admitted. No less significant were the alterations made in the functions of the councils. These were now empowered to discuss the budget at length, to propose resolutions on it, and to divide upon them and not only on the budget but in all matters of public importance resolutions might be moved and divisions taken. It was hoped by the authors that around this constitution conservative sentiment would crystallise and that for many years no further shifting of the balance of power would be necessary. These anticpations have not been fulfilled and from the vantage point of our later experience we can now see that this was inevitable. The equilibrium temporarily established was of a kind that could not for long be maintained. The forces which had led to the introduction of these reforms continued to gain in intensity and volume, the demand of educated Indians for a larger share in the Government of their country grew year by year more insistent, and this demand could find no adequate satisfaction within the framework of the Morley-Minto constitution. This constitution gave Indians much wide opportunities for the expression of their views and greatly increased their power of influencing the policy of the Government and its administration of public business. But the element of responsibility was entirely lacking. The ultimate decision rested in all cases with the Government and councils were left with no functions save that of criticism. The principle of autrocracy though much qualified was still maintained and the attempt to blend it with the constitutionalism of the West could but postpone for a short period the need for reconstruction on more radical lines. Such then was the position with which my Government were confronted in the years 1916-1917. The conclusion at which we arrived was that British policy must seek a new point of departure, a fresh orientation. On the lines of the Morley-Minto Reforms there could be no further advance. That particular line of development had been carried to the furthest limit of which it admitted and the only further change of which the system was susceptible would have made the legislative and administrative acts of an irremovable executive entirely amenable to the elected Councils and would have resulted in a disastrous deadlock. The executive would have remained responsible for the Government of the country but would have lacked the power to secure the measures necessary for the discharge of that responsibility. The solution which finally commended itself to us is embodied in the principle in the declaration which His Majesty's Government in full agreement with us made in August 1917. By that declaration the gradual development of self-governing institutions with a view to the progressive realisation of responsible Government was declared to be the goal towards which the policy of His Majesty's Government was to be directed. The increasing association of the people of India with the work of Government had always been the aim of the British Government. In that sense a continuous thread of connection links together the act of 1861 and the declaration of August 1917.

CHANGES IN ANGLE OF VISION.

In the last analysis the latter is only the most recent and most memorable manifestation of a tendency that has been operative throughout British rule. But there are changes of degree so great as to be changes of kind and this is one of them. For the first time the principle of autrocracy which had not been wholly discarded in all earlier reforms was definitely abandened, the conception of the British Government as a benevolent despotism was finally renounced and in its place was substituted that of a guiding authority whose role it would be to assist the steps of India along the road that in the fullness of time would lead to complete self-government within the Empire. In the interval required for the accomplishment of this task certain powers of supervision and, if need be of intervention would be retained and substantial steps towards redeeming the pledges of the Government were to be taken at the earliest moment possible.

I shall not attempt to recount in detail the processes by which subsequently the new policy was given definite form and expression in the Act of 1919. They are set out in documents all of which have been published. In May 1916 I took up first the question of constitutional reform. Throughout that year and the first half of 1917 I pressed upon His Majesty's Government the necessity for a declaration of policy outlining the objective of the British rule in India and the steps to be taken in the direction of that objective, feeling sure that such a declaration could only emanate satisfactorily from the highest authority of the Empire. In August 1917 that declaration was made and in November the Secretary of State, on my invitation, came to India to take up the task of recommending with myself to His Majesty's Government the steps to be taken in fulfilment of the declaration. Without that visit I make bold to say the Government of India might still be exchanging despatches with His Majesty's Government on this subject. No two men could have worked together on such a task with greater harmony and good will. Differences there may have been but where and when have ther not been differences in such a work? Our proposals and the reasons for them are set out in report on the Indian Constitutional Reforms. They have been widely and in some quarters severely criticised and in some respects they have been modified by Parliament. But the cardinal feature of our scheme, now generally known as the system of Dyarchy, is the basis of the Act of 1919. It will be for the future generations to pass the final judgment on our scheme and I shall not endeavour to anticipate the verdict. But certain claims I do advance

M. C. SCHEME.

The scheme does represent an honest effort to give effect in the fullest and most complete form possible to the declaration of August 1917. Neither here nor in England has there been any attempt to whittle down or nullify the pledges then given nor can the charge of failing to consult Indian opinion be laid at out doors. At every stage we have courted publicity, the proposals in the report on Indian constitutional reforms were communicated to the public at the earliest moment possible, the criticisms which they elicited were transmitted to the Secretary of State in published despatches and every opportunity was given to all parties to lay their views before the Joint Committee and every criticism, every suggestion, every alternative plan was fully weighed and explored. We left nothing undone that our judgment might conduce to the successful solution of the great work which we had undertaken according to our lights, we have striven to make the gift which we had to bestow worthy of Britain and worthy of India and now His Majesty the King Emperor who has given so many proofs of his concern for the welfare of India has been pleased to set the seal on our labours of the last four years by deputing His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught to open on his behalf the new Indian Legislature.

His Royal Highness is no stranger to India, some five years of his life were passed in this country. He has himself been a member of the Indian Legislative Council. He knows the people of India and their problems and his interest in their well-being has never flagged. We welcome him not only as the representative of His Majesty the King-Emperor but as an old and proved friend of India and now it is my privilege and pleasure to ask His Royal Highness to inaugurate the new assemblies of the Council of State and Legislative Assembly.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S SPEECH.

The following is the speech of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught at the inauguration of the Council of State and Legislative Assembly:—

Your Excellency, and gentlemen of the Indian Legislature:—I am the bearer of a message from His Majesty the King-Emperor. It is this His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor's message to the Indian Legislature:—

"Little more than a year has elapsed since I gave My assent to the Act of Parliament to set up a constitution for British India. The intervening time has been fully occupied in perfecting the necessary machinery, and you are now at the opening of the first session of the Legislatures which the Act established. On this auspicious occasion, I desire to send you and the members of the provincial councils My congratulations and My earnest good wishes for success in your labours and theirs. For years, it may be for generations, patriotic and loyal Indians have dreamed of Swaraj for their Motherland. To-day, you have begin tings of Swaraj within My widest scope and ample opportunity for progress to the liberty which My other Dominions enjoy. On you, the first representatives of the people in the new councils there rests a very special responsibility. For on you it lies by the conduct of your business and the justice of your judgments to convince the world of the wisdom of this great constitutional change. But, on you it also lies to remember the many millions of your fellow-countrymen who are not yet qualified for a share in political life to work for their upliftment and to cherish their interests as your own. I shall watch your work with unfailing sympathy and with a resolute faith in your determination to do your duty to India and the Empire."

As you know it had been the intention of His Majesty to send the Prince of Wales, the heir to the Throne, with his greetings and his authority to open the chambers of the new Indian legislature. Events did not permit of his coming and I received His Majesty's command to perform these functions on his behalf. In me the King selected the oldest member of the Royal house, and the only surviving son of Queen Victoria, whose love and care for India will ever live in its people's memory. I have myself a deep affection for India, having served it for years and made many friends among its Princes and leaders. It is thus when no common pleasure that I am here to receive you on this memorable occasion. Throughout the centuries Delhi has witnessed the pomp and ceremony of many historic assemblages. Two at least of these are remembered by most of you. Twenty years ago, I took part in that brilliant concourse which celebrated the accession of my late brother King Edward the Seventh. Nine years later, amid circumstances of unforgettable splendour, King George the Fifth and his Queen received in person the homage of the princes and peoples of India. Our ceremony to-day, may lack the colour and romance of the gathering I have mentioned, though it does not yield to them in the sincerity of its loyalty. But, it strikes a new and different note. It marks the awakening of a great nation to the power of its nationhood. In the annals of the world there is not, so far as I know, an exact parallel for the constitutional change which this function initiates. There is certainly no parallel for the method of that change. Political freedom has often been won by revolution, by tumult, by civil war, at the price of peace and public safety. How rarely has it been the free gift of one people to another in response to a growing wish for greater liberty and to the growing evidence of fitness for its enjoyment. Such, however, is the position of India to-day and I congratulate most warmly those of you old in the service of your Motherland, who have striven through good report and ill for the first instalment of that gift and to prove India worthy of it. I trust that you and those who take up your mantles after you will move faithfully and steadfastly along the road which is opened to-day.

THE QUEEN'S PROCLAMATION.

When India became a dependency of the British Crown she passed under a British guardianship which has laboured with glorious results to protect India from the consequences of her own history at home and from the complications of international pressure abroad. Autocratic, however, as was the Government then inaugurated, it was based on the principles laid down by her late Majesty Queen Victoria in that famous Proclamation of 1858, of which the key note is contained in the following passage. "In their prosperity will be our strength, in their contentment our security, and in their gratitude our best reward." And though there have been occasions on which the tranquility of this great country has been endangered by disturbances and disorders which have necessitated the use of military force.

ADMINISTRATION NOT BY TERRORISM.

Speaking on behalf of his Majesty and with the assent of his Government I repudiate, in the most emphatic manner, the idea that the administration of India has been or ever can be based on principles of force or terrorism. All governments are liable to be confronted with situations which can be dealt with only by measures outside the ordinary law but the employment of such measures is subject to clear and definite limitations and His Majesty's Government have always insisted and will always insist on the observance of these limitations as jealously in the case of India as in that of England herself. As His Excellency the Viceroy has observed the principle of autocracy has all been abandoned. Its retention would have been declared by Her late Majesty Queen Victoria to be the aim of British Rule and would have been inconsistent with the legitimate demands and aspirations of the Indian people and the stage of political development which they have attained.

INDIA TO BEAR HER OWN BURDEN.

Henceforward, in an even increasing degree India will have to bear her own burdens. They are not light. The times which have seen the conception and birth of the new constitution are full of trouble. The war which ended two years ago has done more to alter the boundaries of nations. The confusion which it brought in its train will abate in time, but the world has not passed unchanged through the fire. New aspirations have awakened, new problems have been created and old ones invested with a stinging urgency. India has escaped the worst ravages of the war and its sequels and is thus in respects better fitted than many other countries to confront the future. Her material resources are unimpaired, her financial system is sound, and her industrious are ready for rapid expansion. But, she cannot hope to escape altogether the consequences of the world-wide struggle. The countries of the earth are linked together as never before. A contagious ferment of scepticism and unrest is seething everywhere in the minds of men and its workings are plainly visible in India. She has other problems peculiarly her own. Inexperience in political methods will be irksome at times. The electorates will have to be taught their powers and responsibilities. And difficulties which are negligible in smaller and more homogeneous countries will arise in handling questions of religion and race and custom.

THE LABOURS AWAITING.

Gentlemen of the Indian Legislatures, such are the labours which await you. They will have to be carried on under the eyes of a watching world interested but not uncritical, of sister nations who welcome you into their partnership in the British Empire or that wider council of nations which look to India as the future guide of the unknown forces of Asia. Your individual responsibility is great. You may perhaps be apprehensive that the arena for practical issues of immediate moment will be rather the provincial councils than the central legislature. You may feel that the ministers in the provinces will be in closer touch with popular causes and have larger opportunities of public service. But this is true in a very limited sense. It is the clear intention of the Act of 1919 that the policy and decisions of the Government of India should be influenced to an extent incomparably greater than they have been in the past by the views of the Indian legislature and the Government will give the fullest possible effect consistent with their own responsibilities to parliament to this principle of a new constitution. From now onwards your influence will extend to every sphere of the Central Government. It will be felt in every part of its administration. You are concerned not with the province, but with all British India and statesmanship could not ask for a nobler field of exercise. Upon the manner in which your influence is exerted, upon the wisdom and foresight displayed in your deliberations, upon the spirit in which you approach your great task, will depend the progress of India towards the goal of complete Self-Government.

THE SENATE.

To ensure, so far as political machinery can ensure, that the legislature is fitly equipped for those lofty duties two chambers have been constituted. In the Council of State it has been the intention of parliament to create a true Senate, a body of elder statesmen endowed with mature knowledge experience of the works, and the consequent sobriety of judgment. Its functions will be to exercise a revising, but not an overriding, influence for caution and moderation and to review and adjust the acts of the larger chamber.

THE WORK OF THE ASSEMBLY.

To the Assembly it will fall to voice more directly the needs of the people, soldier and trader, owner of land and dweller in cities. Hindu and Mahomedan, Sikh and Christian, all classes and communities will have in it their share of representation. Each class and each community can bring its own contribution, its own special knowledge to the common deliberations. And may I say in passing that help will be expected from the representatives of the British non-official community. They have done great service to the trade and industry of India in the past. Will they now with their special experience of representative institutions in their own land lend their powerful aid in building up India's political life and practice? In a legislature thus composed it is both inevitable and right that strong differences of opinion and aims should manifest themselves. Struggle is a condition of progress in the natural world. Politics is in fact the process of the clash of wills, sympathies, and interests striving for adjustment in the sphere of legislation and Government. But, it is the great virtue of representative institutions that they tend to replace interests by reasoned discussion, compromise, toleration and the mutual respect for Hon. opponents. The extent to which a body of law-makers shows itself capable of controlling passion and prejudice is the measure of its capacity for enduring success. For these reflections I make no apology. They must already have been present to your minds, but they constitute the strongest plea for what all friends of India most desire to see greater unity of purpose among her various communities. In all your deliberations let there be a conscious striving for unity in essentials, that unity which has been lacking in India in the past but may yet become, if steadfastly nurtured her greatest strength.

YOUR PRIVILEGES.

Gentlemen of the Indian Legislature, hitherto I have spoken of your duties. Let me close with a word on your privileges. On you who have been elected the first members of the two chambers a signal honour has fallen. Your names will go down to history as those whom India chose to lead the van of her march towards constitutional liberty. I pray that success will attend you and that the result of your labours will be worthy of the trust that India has reposed in you.

VICEROY CONGRATULATED!

Your Excellency, you are approaching the end of your Viceroyalty. In almost every country of the world the years just passed have been critical and anxious and in India no less and I know well the vast and well nigh overwhelming anxieties which you have been called upon to face. I know well the high sense of duty which has always prompted you, the single purpose which has possessed you, the neverfailing courage which has sustained you. From the first moment you held one special object in view. You determined, God willing, to lead India to a definite stage in her constitutional advancement. Through all distractions and difficulties you held to that determination and to-day when your thoughts are turning to the homeland and to the hour when your mantle will pass to other shoulders, when you think regretfully, as all men must in such an hour, of all the things you would have wished to do had fortune been more kind, still as you look

(Continued in column 2.)

HIGH COURT.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Crump and a Special Jury.)

King-Emperor
v.

Dr. D'Sylva ..... Accused.

Further evidence in the case was taken to-day.

Before Inspector Fern was called his Lordship heard counsel on the point whether the statements made by the accused to Inspector Fern were admissible. After hearing counsel his Lordship ruled that these statements were admissible under Section 8 of the Evidence Act and also under Section 17 as admissions.

INSPECTOR FERN'S EVIDENCE.

Inspector Fern there said that the accused had made the following statement:—"At 7 p.m. on 9th of November I went to my dispensary where I saw a lady. She stated she was bleeding. I questioned her but she refused to answer. I examined her I found that she had been tampered with and I refused to treat her. I told the lady that I would send her to the hospita and she started crying and refused to g Meanwhile at about 8 p.m. two gentlemen Mr. Pink and Mr. Everett came to consult me at the dispensary. I asked to go to the hospital for a stretcher. She was removed to the hospital.. . . . I never made a report to the hospital or to the police as I did not think it my duty to do so and I certainly did not treat her. I did not know anything further in the matter.

Inspector Fern said that the accused wanted to know what was going to come of and the witness replied that it was simply a matter for the inquest.

As to the jewellery in the case, witness said that after the accused had left the office he received information from Deputy Inspector Fergusson to the effect that some jewellery belonging to Miss Barwick was with Miss Ham. D'Sylva where he left the police station had led the witness to believe that he was going to his place. On the receipt of above information regarding jewellery from Deputy Inspector Fergusson, the witness with Inspector Fergusson and Sub-Inspector Bharkat went to Miss Ham' place in Motlibai Street. Witness and Fergusson went in when they were informed by Sub-Inspector Bharkat that Dr. D'Sylv was outside. Witness went out and saw the accused standing on the foot-path near a victoria. Witness asked him why he had come there and accused replied that he was sent for by Miss Ham on professional business. He (the witness) took the accused into Miss Ham's flat and asked her if sh had sent for Dr. D'Sylva. She said "No. He asked her in the presence of the accused whether she had any jewellery of th deceased and she replied that jewellery was given to her by the accused at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 10th. She produced the jewellery which was taken in possession by them and a Panchnama made. Deput Inspector Fergusson had asked Dr. D'Sylv whether he knew anything about the jewellery she was wearing and he said "No. They had gone there to verify whether th doctor's statement about the jewellery wa true. He thought that Norman Barwick and Sergeant Young had brought information about the jewellery to Fergusson. Accused was arrested on the 14th. He was immediately let out on bail. Police hospital was a well equipped hospital; it had permanent house surgeon. Anybody could be taken there if the case is urgent and th hospital was the nearest.

INSPECTOR'S FERGUSSON'S EVIDENCE.

Inspector Fergusson was the next witness. He supported the statement of Inspector Fern and further said that because of certain information he received he asked the accused whether he knew anything about the jewellery she was wearing. His information was that the jewellery had bee given to Miss Ham. The accused replied that he knew nothing about it. He represented this to Inspector Fern and they went the same night to Miss Ham's place. The rest of the witness's evidence supported Inspector's Fern's evidence as to what happened there after that time.

There were several bottles of pills and medicines in the room which Miss Barwick had occupied. He took charge of them and sent them to the Chemical Analyser.

Mr. Wadia then put in the Chemical Analyser's report to the effect that there was no poisonous or any drug such as would cause abortion in the medicines and pills sent to him for examination.

Cross-examined by Mr. Velinkar, witness said that he had been examined before the Coroner and in the Police Court. He said that the petticoat, stockings and garters of the deceased were stained with blo

At this stage attention of the witness wa drawn by the counsel to a bottle of pills found in the room of the deceased. These bottle had the ingredients of the pills mentioned on the label. On the label was the word 'Poison' and the drugs mentioned were powerful emanagogues.

Questioned by Mr. Velinkar, witness replied that this bottle had not been sent to the Chemical Analyser.

P. C.—Why was that not done?

Witnesses—Because it contained the ingredients on the label.

P. C. to Mr. Wadia—Now what do you propose to do. It is well known that the ingredients mentioned are well known drugs used for the purpose of abortion.

Mr. Wadia—I agree that the bottle should have been sent up to the Analyser. He was told that the bottle was shown to Dr. Nunan, the Police Surgeon who did not think it necessary.

His Lordship remarked that whatever Dr. Nunan thought about it, he thought it necessary that the bottle should have been sent.

Mr. Wadia—We will send the bottle sent up to the Chemical Analyser just now and get a report as early as possible. Perhap the pills have not been taken at all.

The bottle was labelled as containing 100 pills. His Lordship directed the deputy-registrar of the Court to count the pills in the bottle who reported that the bottle contained 75 pills.

case for the Crown was then closed.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENT

The accused then made the following statement to the Court.

"I came to the dispensary on 9th of November on receiving a message that a young lady wanted to see me urgently. I saw Miss Barwick lying on the sofa and her parts below were bare; she was bleeding. I examined her and found that she was suffering from severe "post mortem" hemorrage. I applied such remedies as suggested themselves to me on a sudden emergency. I plugged her with cotton wool and the plug would not hold I told her to go to the hospital but she did not hear of it. She started crying and got excited I did my level best to stop the bleeding. After giving her injections of ergotine and pituturin the blood had come under control. On feeling her pulse she required some stimulants I gave her brandy, coffee, and injection of strychnine. She seemed to rally and I thought that in her interest it would be best for her to go to a hospital and that was the only place where she would get the treatment urgently needed.

I went outside and saw Mr. Pink and Everett and told them to get an ambulance from the Bai Motlibai Hospital which is across the road. As to my statement to the police I was taken there and asked to make a statement I was confused and alarmed at that time I was not in a proper state of mind. The rest I wish to leave to my counsel."

DR. NUNAN'S EVIDENCE.

Dr. Nunan was then called:

M. D. of the Dublin University and Police Surgeon, Bombay.

A copy of the prescription on the pill bottle which was not sent to the analyser was shown.

He knew that this bottle was found among the property of the deceased.

Dr. Nunan in answer to the Court said that if a large number of pills were taken it might perhaps be sufficient to cause abortion. But in that they would leave post-mortem signs and produce very serious and alarming symptoms.

The witness was examined and cross-examined at great length on the effect that a very dose of the ingredients of the pills would cause on a person.

Mr. Velinkar called Major Porter as a witness for the defence:—

MAJOR PORTER IN WITNESS BOX.

I am an M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P. an operating Surgeon for 30 years. I have a nursing home of my own I do chiefly abdominal surgery and gynocology. I have done a good-deal of midwifery. I know Dr. Parukh's hospital in Bombay. It is a lying-in hospital and he also specialises in gynocology. The post-mortem report by Mr. Ghadiali in the case has been seen and read by me. From this report I could not say definitely whether this abortion was spontaneous or intentionally induced. The report says that there was no lasceration. I also noticed that Os. and had been dilated three fingers. I have a cardboard representation to show to the jury. This would represent a uteres in four months' pregnancy.

I should say from the above facts (dilation and no lasceration) that it is absolutely proved that the foetus was expelled also noticed that Os. and ..... had been naturally. If—had been artificially dilated on the external Os.—the instrument which is a very sharp one must leave a mark. If it was a natural abortion—if the whole thing is expelled rapidly there is not a good deal of hemorrage. Some hemorrage takes place if the placenta is not expelled quickly. An artificial dilation of three fingers cannot be produced within an hour and a half without the use of instruments. It would not be possible to produce a forcible dilation without anesthetics. I produce a screw-dilator which is used for a forcible dilation.

It is quite possible for a woman to introduce a sound and rupture the membrane. Taking all the circumstances into consideration having regard to post-mortem findings it is absolutely impossible to say definitely that the abortion must have taken place between 7 and 8-30 on that evening.

My opinion on that post-mortem report I should say is that the foetus must have been expelled *en masse*.

There is nothing in the post-mortem report to negative the possibility that she might have aborted early in the day and come to the doctor later in the evening.

The witness is shown the clothes of the deceased. The inference I would draw from the blood-mark on the skirt that she was bleeding at the time, was wearing the skirt and that was the position which she sat down.

If an artificial abortion had been performed on a woman with the skirt on, there would be blood all over the skirt and not on the particular spot in which I see it on this skirt. The stain on the petticoat corresponds absolutely with the stain on the skirt. The position of the bloodstains on the garter as well as the stockings.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wadia:—About eight or nine days ago I was first instructed in this case. I know that abortions are caused at times and very often without fatal results. Some men and women unfortunately do make a practice of doing it. It can be done without any one being the wiser. Abortion could be taken at any time without taking all the clothes off and mere puncture of the membrane would not give rise to any hemorrage at all and the woman could go away immediately. The whole thing that is puncture of the membrane could be easily done in five minutes.

From post-mortem reports there is nothing to show—barring enlargement of the spleen—that the woman was unhealthy.

The cross-examination of the witness was proceeding when the Court rose.

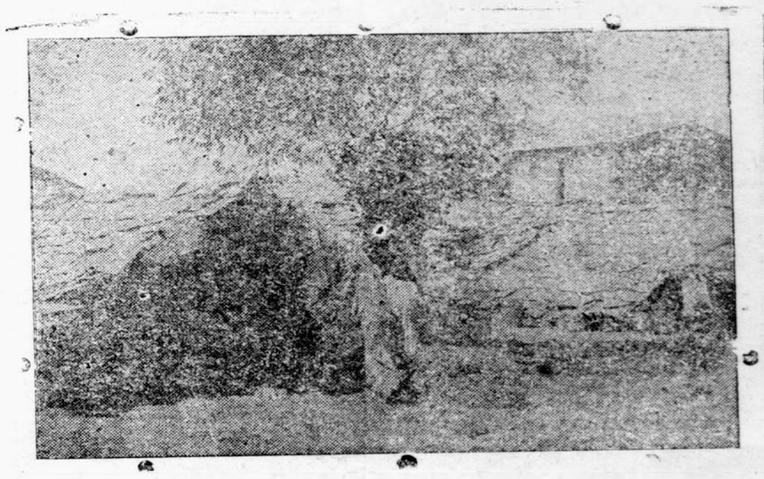
FAMINE RELIEF IN POONA.

COLLECTION OF FUNDS.

With a view to provide work for the able-bodied among the poor in the village of Bhookkarwadi, Mr. V. R. Shinde of the Depressed Class Mission Society has formulated a scheme, the outlay on which is expected to amount to about Rs. 15,000. This is apart from gratutous relief which is already being given to those who are unable to do any work. At present, the villagers are occupied mostly in collecting rags and picking bones. The rags are sold to a Paper Mill in the vicinity and the bones are utilised for crushing in a local factory which is owned by a Parsi gentleman. It seems, from all reports, that the owner is making huge profits from the business. Mr. Shinde's plan is to erect two or three bone-crushing factories in the village and work it under efficient and upto date management. Their erection will give assured work to many of the villagers, among whom are hundreds of Mang immigrants from the famine stricken areas of Ahmednagar district Those who are unable to do any work are being fed gratis and doles are being given to indigent persons among Marathas and other higher castes, who have also been rendered destitute and homeless. Government have come forward to give some relief and are utilising the Mission to serve as a medium between them and the needy.

In the meanwhile, the citizens of Poona have not been slow in responding to the call of the needy. Some of the public spirited citizens like Mr. Apte, President of the Municipality, and Mr. Thakkar, a well known legal practitioner, have been exerting their influence for getting succour, and already the Committee has been able to secure some substantial support in different shapes from the city. However, the scheme which Mr. Shinde has adumbrated and which has met with the approval of some prominent citizens of Poona and Bombay, money is needed, Mr. Tairsee who has been staying in Poona for the last two weeks has evinced keen interest in the movement and is doing all he can to help the object which Mr. Shinde has in view. The establishment of a bone-crushing factory on non-capitalistic lines, besides proving immediately the Salvation of many hard hit people, will be a great boon to the colony by ensuring the people the prospects of permanent employment and continued wages. The work of constructing temporary huts for the accommodation of those who are now rolling on the bare open ground attached to the Depressed Class Mission has already been put in hand, and it is expected to cost about Rs. 5,000. Some money has already been forthcoming through the efforts of Mr. Tairsee. A private medical practitioner has been assisting the Committee by giving part time services free for looking after the health of the people, and as has been mentioned, Mr. Tairsee is providing free medicines. It is estimated there are about a thousand to 1,500 people who need help, and in addition to them there is a part of the indigenous population which has got to be included in any scheme of graluitous relief. The illustrations on this page give some idea of the arduous nature of the responsibilities which the Relief Committee have under taken. As a result of the appeals hitherto made in the press and at public meetings, the Committee have received old razais clothes, gunnybags besides help in cash and kind, through the "Kesari" Office and a number of volunteers. All the clothes so far received have already been distributed, but there are many more who need to be clothed, and those who have old clothes to spare can send them on to Mr. Shinde, with the full assurance that they will be put to proper use.

A couple of photos showing the relief work at Bhookarwari (Poona) were published in our Tuesday's issue.



P. *R. Gune, Poona.*

A view of Bhookarwari (Poona) showing the tinroofs The roofs are seen touching the ground and are made of cast off old tins. In the rear is seen the sacred Tulsi plant under the Pipal tree which the villagers worship.

P. *R. Gune, Poona.*

A blind Maratha family on their way to the Alandi shrine, with some of the gunnybags distributed for Clothing them

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Wines, Stores, Provisions, Tobacco and General Merchants,
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Best Egyptian Cigarettes.
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We resharpen Gillette Clemak., Auto Durhara, etc., Blades, keen as new at Re. 1-8 Hos. Under six, As. 2 each. "O. K." Safety Razor with 5 Blades Re. 1-4-0. Extra Blades Re. 1-8, per 10 Gillette Blades stropp Rs. 11 each. All Post free. MATHEWS, Ca. 38 Madows St., (Opp. Elphinstone). Bombay.

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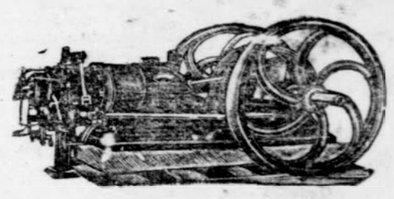

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Costs Rs. 330 with metal case.
The Product of British Materials, British Skill & British Labour and AS SUCH must appeal to every citizen of the British Empire.
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Everything for the Motorist.
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Specific for Insanity
Established over 50 Years.
Cures all forms of Insanity, Hysteria, Fits, Epilepsy, Insomnia, Neurasthenia, produces sleep, improves digestion. Price Rs. 5 per phial. Descriptive booklets free on request to:
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167-3, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta

Shirts (negligé Soft) .. Re. 1-8 per cent
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A REQUEST
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MOTORIST
Petrol, Tyres, Tubes and all requisites for the MOTOR CAR can always be had at moderate rates from
THE CRESCENT AUTOMOBILES Co., Ltd.,
Kumta Street, Frere Road, Fort,
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cheapness of all kinds of
Sporting Gear
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Deal with
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Jackel et cie Ltd.
PARIS (France).
"Jackel Cream"
The best cream for the Hair and Head.)
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(The best preparation for the complexion).
We keep always in stock. Agents required for upcountry markets (Except Calcutta) please apply
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ARTISTIC ENLARGEMENTS
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D. MOLL, LUCKNOW. PHOTOGRAPHER BY APPT. to H. H. the GOVERNOR, U. P.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.
A Proper Remedy for all Irregularities.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MONEY MARKET

London, 8th February 1921

Telegraphic Transfers	Quiet	1/5
Bar Silver Spot	Quiet	36 1/2
Bar Gold	Quiet	106/6

London, Feb. 7th.

Telegraphic Transfers dull	—	—	—	1/5
Bar Silver Spot Quiet	—	—	—	36
„ Gold quiet	—	—	—	107

New York, Feb. 4th.

To-day's prices.

Months.					
Mar.	—	—	—	—	13/34
May	—	—	—	—	13/75
July	—	—	—	—	14/15

Liverpoo Feb. 4th.

To-day's prices.

Mar.	—	—	—	—	8/87
May	—	—	—	—	9/07
July	—	—	—	—	9/27
Oct.	—	—	—	—	9/42

Closing Prices :—

AMERICAN MARKET

London, Feb. 5th.

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	—		157000
„ Exports to Great Britain	—		63000
„ „ to France and Continent	—		11000
„ „ to Japan	—		2800
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	—		1412000
„ at Interior Ports	—		1624000

Cotton.— New York Feb. 5th.

To-day's prices.

Day's Receipt at all U. S. Ports	—		18.000
„ Exports to Great Britain	—		—
„ „ to Continent	—		21 000
Futures at New York Mar.	—	—	13.75
Futures at New York May	—	—	14 14
„ „ July	—	—	13 50
Spot Cotton at New York	—	—	14.10
„ „ Orleans	—	—	13.25
Future at New Orleans Mar.	—	—	13.44
„ „ May	—	—	13.93
Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality	—	—	6 11/16
Demand Bills	—	—	3.82.75
Silver Commercial Bars U. S. mined	—	—	99 1/2
„ „ „ Foreign	—	—	60

TO-DAY'S PRICES.

New York, February 8th 1921

March	—	—	—	1372
May	—	—	—	1412
July	—	—	—	1446

Liverpool, February 8th 1921

March	—	—	—	830
May	—	—	—	883
July	—	—	—	904
Oct	—	—	—	921

EXCHANGE

London, February 8th 1921

Exchange on Londen at Paris		5172
Exchange on I aly		10675
Exchange on Germany		23900
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st		
Discount Indian Bank	Bills	6 3/8

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Feb. 5th.

Total in Sight	..	..	..	7209300
Egyptian Visible Suppy	..	..	..	3030000
East Indian	..	..	..	186/000
American	..	..	..	4088000
Other	..	..	..	318000
Total Sales..	..	..	..	2.000
East Indian Sales	..	..	..	300
Total Speculation	..	..	..	—
„ Export	..	..	..	—
East Indian Export..	..	..	..	—
„ „ Stock ..	..	..	..	81000
„ „ Forwarded	..	..	..	700
„ „ Actual Export	..	..	..	—
„ „ Imports ..	..	..	..	14000
„ „ Speculation	..	..	..	7400
American Afloat ..	..	..	..	139000
East Indian Afloat ..	..	..	..	8900
Total Afloat ..	..	..	..	198000

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool Feb. 5th.

To-day's prices.

M.G. Bengal Good	..	..	..	5 00
„ „ Fully Good	..	..	..	5.50
„ „ Fine	..	..	..	5.75
Bhownuggar. Good	..	..	..	—
„ „ Fully Good	..	..	..	—
„ „ Fine	..	..	..	—
M.G. Fine	..	..	..	—
No. 1 Oomra Good	..	..	..	6.50
„ „ Fully Good	..	..	..	7.00
„ „ Fine	..	..	..	7.25
M.G. No. 1 Oomra, Good	..	..	..	—
„ „ „ Fine	..	..	..	—
„ Broach Good	..	..	..	7.90
„ „ „ Fully Good	..	..	..	8.15
„ „ „ Fine	..	..	..	8.60
„ Scinde, Good	..	..	..	4.88
„ „ „ Fully Good	..	..	..	5.38
„ „ Fine	..	..	..	5.63

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Feb. 5th.

Fine White Java G. & F. Calcutta Feb. Mar. value	—	—	—	41
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Feb. Mar, value	—	—	—	42/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi Feb. Mar, value	—	—	—	42/9

Tone:—Improved demand expected.

METALS.

London, Feb. 4th.

English best Selected Copper	—	—	75
Standard Copper G. M. B.	—	—	69 7/8
Copper Braziers	—	—	124
Yellow Metal	—	—	1—
Hard Spelter	—	—	21—

EXCHANGE.

On London at Paris — Francs — 54.40

London, Feb. 4th.

WAR LOANS.

London, Feb. 3rd.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	—	—	£69 1/4
Victory Bonds 4 %	—	—	£76 3/4
War Loans 5 % 1919/47	—	—	£85 1/4
Consols 2½%	—	—	£47 1/2
Rupee Paper 3½%	—	—	38
Indian Stock—3½% Sterling Loans		—	56 1/2
Government Securities 3%	—	—	48 3/4

RUBBER.

London, Feb. 3rd.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Mar.-April .. 11 3/4

Tone.—Easier.

Plantation First Laters Crope Feb. paid Buyers — — — —1/0 3 4

Tone :—Quiet after steadier.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

Feb. 9.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning steady for Fully Good M. G. Broach at Rs. 307 and steadily advanced till Rs. 311½. The rate at 2 p.m. was Rs. 311. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 312½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 312½ and closed at Rs. 310½.

Our market for ready cotton continues to be quiet and the inquiry is limited to rice quality only. About 1,500 Rs. are reported to have been sold yesterday.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 5-30 p.m.

Bombay, Feb. 9th.

				Rs.
Fully Good Broach	—	April-May	—	310½
Fully Good Bengal	—	March	—	260
„ „ „	—	May	—	207
Fine Oomra's	—	March	—	241½
„	—	May	—	2531/2

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS.

Bombay Feb. 9th.

Fully Good M G Bengal	—	March	—	203
„ „ „	—	May	—	210
Fully Good M G Broach	—	April-May		312
Fine M. G. Oomras	—	March	—	242
„ „	—	May	—	254

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay Feb. 9th.

Description,	Super-Fine	F G	Good,	Delivery,
M.G. Bengal —	230	215	200	— Ready,
M.G. Sind Punjab —	230	215	200	— „
M.G. Oomra No. 4 —	—	230	215	— „
M.G. Central P No. 1 —	280	270	255	— „
M.G. Central P No. 2 —	—	250	235	— „
M.G. Khandeish No. 6 —	—	215	203	— „

RECEIPTS

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 9th February 1921

Cotton	16071	Bales.
Wheat	8659	Cwts.
Linseed	184	„
Rapeseed	336	„
Gingellyseed	1884	„
Poppyseed	Nil	„
Groundnuts	1493	„
Castorseed	1803	„
Rice	136980	„
Myrabollams	631	„
Cottonseed	6047	„
Mowraseed	295	„
Gram	6450	„
Juwar	600	„
Masur	199	„
Barley	398	„
Bajra	5526	„
Coal	2331	Tons.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 8.

There was a quicter tone above the market to-day. Jute shares opened steady but owing to a fall in hessian market prices generally gave way towards the close. There was a strong inquiry for coal shares and as has been the case for some time past. Scrip has been difficult to obtain for a number of stock in inquiry. In the miscellaneous section the cotton shares were weaker and closed well below the opening rates. The following are the closing quotations :—

Coal :—Bengal 9210, Bengal Giridih 26-14, Burrakur 52-8, Doogdha 10, Ghusick 24-10, Katras Jherria 111, Kosoonda 31-4 Ex. Divd, Lakhurka 56, Neetooria 12-14, New Beerbhoom 38-14, New Sindih 8, Patmohana 14-8, Suratand 14.

Jute :— Anglo India 377, Alliance 703-8, Auckland 332-8, Barnagore 140, Bally 220, Birla 7-8, Dalhousie 505, Small odd lot, Empire 74, Fort William 450, Gondalpara 128-8 Howrah 43-8 and 44-8 s.l., Kamarhatty 1007, Kanknarah 660 s.l., Nuddea 57-8, Orient 140, Reliance 46, Union 204.

Tea :—Jutlibari 5.

Miscellaneous :—Anglo India Jute (deb) 85, Bengal Bridge and Bolts 8-10, British India Corporation (ord) 11, deferred 17-12, British Ceylon Corporation 10-8, Calcutta Metal 1-8 discount, Central Provinces Cement 7-14, Cawnpore Sugar 45, Dunbar Cotton 545, Darjeeling Himalayan Railway 161, Indian Iron and Steel (new) 15-12 discount, Kesoram Cotton 16-2, Kumardhubi Engineering 22-12 and 23-4 s.l., Muir Mills 400, Port Shipping 20-8 s.l., Premier Oil 10-4 s.l., Pioneer Sugar 13, Sijuah Jherria Electric 5 per cent. (debts) 75, Spences Hotel 13-4.

Government Paper 3½ per cent. quoted at Rs. 55 and small lots were done 55-8. War Bonds short loan at 99-10, 1925 at 98-4, 1928 at 98-4.

Exchange :—Bank Telegraphic Transfer one shilling four and five eight pence and Demand Bills one shilling four and eleven sixteenth pence.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS

Feb. 9.

S S Akebono Maru, Nochi, Calcutta.
S S Linga, Grant, Karachi
S S Orna, Moxon, Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 9.

S S Zayani, Merryless, Persian Gulf.
S S Neuralia, Addenbrook, Karachi.
S S Barala, Wilkinson, Busreh.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

S S Barjora, Grace, Persian Gulf.
S S Haresfield, Ayres, Rangoon.
S S Vigo, Taran, Kobe, etc.
S S Karoa, Stewert, Durban, etc.
S S Skuld, Gabrielsen, Bangkok.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Bandra for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Plassy for London.

S S Akebono Maru :—The Y K Kaisha's steamer Akebono Maru, 1490 tons, Captain T Nochi, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

S S Linga :—The B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 958 tons, Captain W E Grant, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and 408 passengers.

S S Orna :—The B I S N Co's steamer Orna, 2996 tons, Captain W Moxon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Zayani :—The P G S N Co's steamer Zayani 2627 tons Captain J S Merryless sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Neuralia :—The B I S N Co's steamer Neuralia, 5655 tons, Captain J H Addenbrook, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general cargo.

s.s. Barala :—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Barala, 1,899 tons, Captain O. Willson, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo.

s.s. Barjora :—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Barjora, 1,908 tons, Captain F. A. Grace, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Persian Gulf with a general cargo and passengers.

s.s. Haresfield :—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Haresfield 3,212 tons, Captain R. A. M. Ayres, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon with ballast.

s.s. Vigo :—The J. F. Coy's steamer Vigo, 3,243 tons, Captain W. O. Taran, will sail to-day, from Bombay harbour for Kobe, etc, with same bottom cargo.

s.s. Skuld :—F. F. Campbell Coy's steamer Skuld 649 tons, Captain K. Gabrielson, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Bangkok, with a general cargo.

s.s. Karva :—The B. I. S. N. Coy's African mail steamer Karva 3,607 tons Captain W. T. Stewart, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Durban, etc., with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORT.

9th February, 1921.

S.S. Olympia for Liverpool 1950 cwt groundnut cakemeal New Mahalaxmi oil Mills, 25 bales cotton David Mills Co.

S.S. Maiwa for London 26 bales woollen carpet Bontor and Co., 10 tons casein Killachand Devchand and Co. 3 tons milk powder Killachand Devchand and Co. 1 bale woollen carpet Forbes F Campbell and Co., 1000 cwt khismiss Forbes F Campbell and Co., 1001 cwt myrabollams Forbes F Campbell and Co.

S.S. Chakrata for Kobe 300 bales cotton Yokohama K. Kaisha, for Hongkong 100 bales cotton R D Tata & Co., for Yokohama 900 bales cotton Yokohama K Kaisha.

S.S. Rangoon Maru for Kobe 300 bales cotton Curimbhoy & Co. 200 bales cotton Hukmuchand Rabhagat & Co. for Moji 500 bales cotton Yokohama K Kaisha, for Nagaski 100 bales cotton Toyo M Kaisha, for Shanghai 600 bales cotton Toyo M Kaisha 600 cwt myrobollams Mitsui B Kaisha.

S.S. Burma Maru for Kobe 500 bales cotton Curimbhoy & Co., 200 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha 200 bales cotton Ozu Burin & Co., for Osaka 100 bales cotton Ozu Burin & Co.

IMPORT.

9th February 1921.

S.S. Drufar from Bushire agents A. Namazi and Co.—323 bags gum 30 bags tobacco 10 bags A kernels 11 bundles carpet 203 baskets w dates.

S.S. Chakdara from Basra agents B.I.S.N. Co.—9 boxes liras 4 cases liras 16 bundles liras 249 bundles liqurice.

S.S. Bargara from Basra Agents B. I. S. N. Co.—924 bales wet dates 496 backets wet dates 3 bags sahlab 60 cases assafoetida 237 boxes dates 179 bales carpet 89 bags almond 1 tin pearl 6 bundles skin 23 cases drugs 12 bags gum 36 bags almondseed.

S.S. Karoa from south & East Africa agents B.I.S.N. Co.— 863 tons coal 15 cases chease 232 bags copra 358 tusks ivory 58 bales cotton 110 bags cajunut 665 bags columba roots 8 bags nuppupa seed 964 bags groundnut 640 bags cowree shells 50 bags rice beans 3 cases 11 teeth 1 case sovere skin 5005 bundles cloves 673 cases ghee.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT EXODUS.

COUNCIL AGREES TO STOP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 8.

At the sitting of the Bengal Legislative Council on Tuesday, a resolution was discussed urging that the annual exodus of the Government to Darjeeling be discontinued from the next official year and that no provision be made for it in the next year's budget. It was discussed for two hours. All the members of the Executive Council and official members opposed it, while most of the elected members, Europeans and Indians, supported the motion

The resolution was carried, 53 voting for and 41 against it.

The Associated Press is informed that arrangements have been made for starting at an early date in Madras a newspaper, entitled, "The Daily Express" under joint British and Indian ownership and control, the Managing Director of the Company being Mr. R. W. Brock, till recently the Editor of the "Madras Times" who it is understood, will also act as Editor of the paper.

DR. BOSE'S COLLEGE OF HOMOEOPATHY.

7/2, HOGALKURI, SIMLA, CALCUTTA.

All lovers of Homoeo: Can easily learn and practice this excellent method of treatment by means of our English books on PRACTICE 2/4 MATIRIA MEDICA 3/8 and obtain college degrees H.M.B., etc., by correspondence Apply for rules to the PRINCIPAL with postage.

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WHITEAWAY'S

IN ORDER TO FACILITATE STOCK-TAKING.

RUTHLESS REDUCTIONS FOR RAPID REALISATION IS THE ORDER OF THE DAY

LAST THREE DAYS OF OUR RECORD SALE.

WE ARE OFFERING THE UNDERMENTIONED LINES AT

HALF-PRICE.

THESE ARE REAL BARGAINS AND CANNOT BE REPEATED.

Children's Fine Ribbed Cotton Vests.

AS ILLUSTRATION—SHORT—SLEEVES—HIGH—NECK.

IN SIZES.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
USUAL PRICE Rs.	1-15.	2-4.	2-8.	2-12.	2-15.	3-4.	3-8.	3-12.

HALF MARKED PRICE.

As. 15½ Rs. 1-2. 1-4. 1-6. 1-7½. 1-10. 1-12. 1-14.

THESE ARE ALL NEW GOODS AND WHEN SOLD OUT CANNOT BE REPEATED.

Children's Wool and Cotton Vests.

A RIBBED VEST FINELY WOVEN IN WOOL AND COTTON—SHORT—SLEEVES HIGH NECK—TRIMMED WITH SILK RIBBON AS ILLUSTRATION.

IN SIZES.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
USUAL PRICE Rs.	3-15.	4-4.	4-8.	4 12.	4-15.	5-4.	5-8.	5-12.

HALF MARKED PRICE.

Rs. 1-7½. 2-2. 2-4. 2-6: 2-7½: 2-10. 2-12. 2-14.

BUY NOW AND SAVE MONEY AS THIS OFFER CANNOT BE REPEATED.

WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co., Ld.

The Arcade,—BOMBAY.

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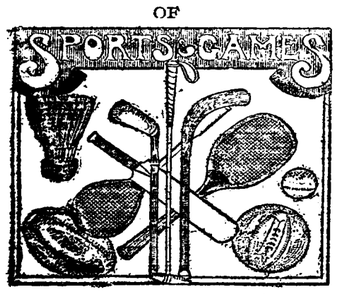

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DISTURBANCES AT HON. MR. SASTRI'S LECTURES

MR. KANJI DWARKADAS' VIEWS.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, Secretary, National Home Rule League, interviewed by a press representative about his impressions of the disturbance caused at Hon. Mr. Sastri's lectures said:—

When we arranged the lectures, we did not expect that there would be any disturbance amounting to rowdyism and violence, as Mr. Gandhi had rebuked the persons who had broken up Mrs. Besant's lectures last November. But as it turned out, Mr. Gandhi's advice has had no effect on his followers. It is also very much to be regretted that a paper like the "Bombay Chronicle" should indirectly encourage this sort of hooliganism by "wondering why the Liberals, having found that their ideas are unwelcome to the Bombay public, should insist on holding public meetings for their ventilation. The paper thinks it has done its duty in "deploring the narrow spirit which will not even listen to the views of a political opponent." I must also strongly protest against the suggestion which it says is "perhaps unwarrantable" that the desire in advertising public meetings is simply to annoy the public," which comes to mean that the National Home Rule League has taken upon itself the role of agent provocateur in order to provoke violence. National Home rulers and liberals have as much right to express their views in public, as people of other political persuasions and I do not understand why at the bidding of "The Chronicle," they should consent to forfeit that right.

If the public do not desire to hear them, they are at liberty to keep away from their meetings. The meetings were not organised by the League to pass any resolutions in the name of the public but only to give an opportunity to such of them as desired to attend and listen to the lectures to do so. The suggestion that "a dozen Swarajya Sabha volunteers should be sufficient" to keep order was uncalled for, as no Chairman or lecturer would consent to speak under the sufferance of their political opponents. I must free the student-class as a whole from blame for all that happened; for instance, the man who kicked me after the meeting was broken up was quite a grown up Mahomedan non-cooperator.

MR. PETIT'S VIEWPOINT.

Mr. J. B. Petit interviewed regarding the breaking up of Mr. Sastri's meetings said:—"These events are unfortunate and ought not to have happened. If the students and others who composed these meetings did not wish to hear the speaker they had no business to go there. They need not necessarily have agreed with every one who spoke or lectured at these meetings."

DE LA HEY CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 8.

In connection with the suit filed by the administrator of the late Mr. De La Hey against the miner zemindars of Kadambur and Singampathi, claiming ten lakhs of rupees as damages, the question of guardianship of the second defendant came again for hearing before Mr. Jutsice Coutts Trotter to-day at the High Court. His Lordship appointed the zemindar of Singapathi as guardian *ad litem* of his minor son, subject to an affidavit, required under rules, being filed in a week. The vakil for the plaintiff stated that it was very desirable that he should know when the case comes for final hearing. Mrs. De La Hey, the widow of the deceased, was in England and counsel was not going to bring her out to India, unless it was absolutely necessary, owing to ill health. His Lordship ordered that written statements be filed in the case within three weeks and after the issues were framed the date would be fixed for the trial of the case. The vakil applied for an order requiring the Commissioner of Police to produce a large number of records connected with the case in his possession and his Lordship issued the order, directing the Commissioner to deposit records in the Court. A day will be fixed for inspection of the records by the parties after their deposit.

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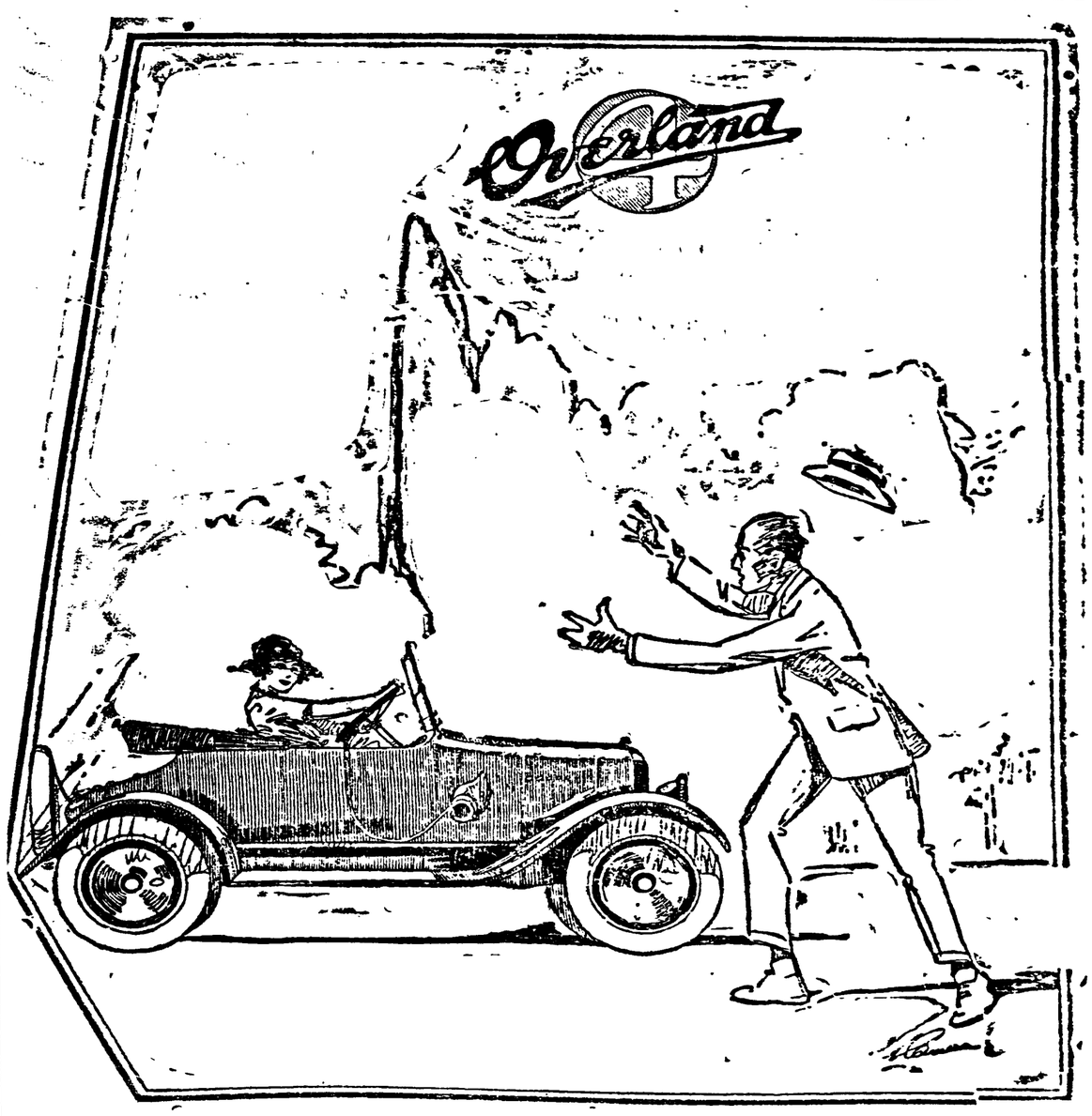

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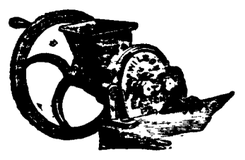

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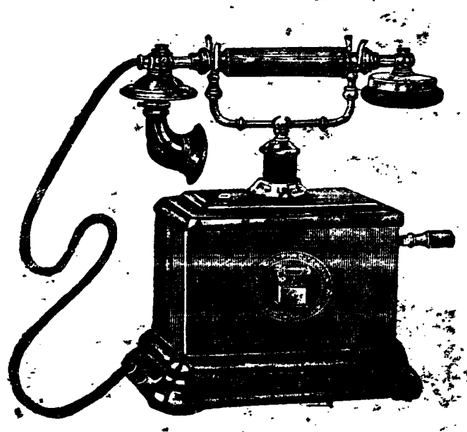

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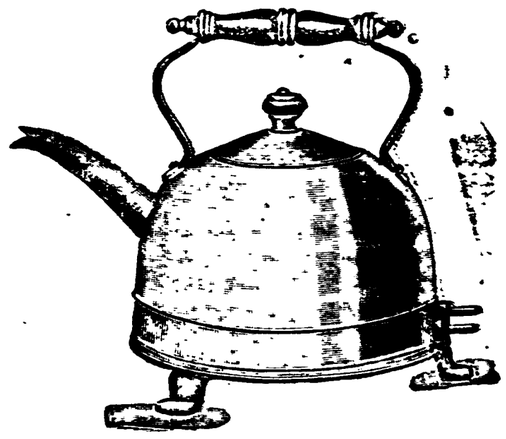

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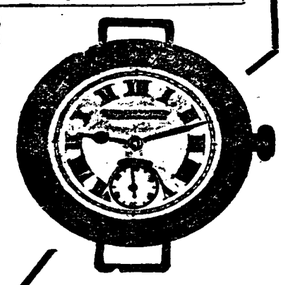

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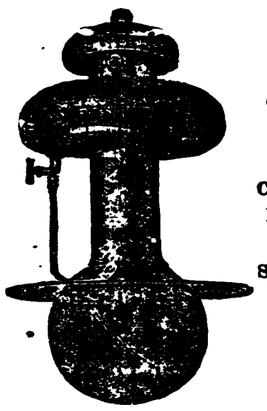

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